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SUEZ.

Other Letters from Our Special Correspondent.

Continuation of the History of the Great Work of Lesseps.

THE DIFFICULTIES MET AND SURMOUNTED.

The Help Received from the Egyptian Government.

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CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 8, 1869.

The concession of monopoly having been obtained, M. DE LESSEPS began at once in earnest to prepare for his work. The first thing necessary was a new and thorough survey of the isthmus upon which the choice of the exact route should be based. For this undertaking he selected M. LINANT BEY and M. MOUGET BEY, who, at the end of January, 1855, were ready with their report, which confirmed the virtual identity of level of the two seas—the only difference being that resulting from the greater tide of the Red Sea—and advocating a direct course from Suez to Pelusium.

Beginning at the north, in the great lagoon of Lake Mengaleh, whose shallow basin is nearly dry for half the year, the line next touched the Lake Baleah, which, being fed from Lake Mengaleh, is, likewise, only covered with a few feet of water during the Winter season. Then at a distance of forty miles, the canal must force its way for ten miles through the dune of El-Guisr, which, in some places, reaches the height of sixty feet, and whose transverse extent is so great that it would be impossible to avoid it by a detour. Again a basin, where, in the season, a deeper water is found—that of Lake Timsah—extending some four miles. Next a cutting of about ten miles, through the barrier, as it may be called, of Serapeum, and then the canal arrived at the great basin of the Bitter Lakes, dry for so many years, and after passing the inconsiderable elevation of Chalouf, reached its termination at Suez. The plans for walling, excavating, protecting and furnishing the canal with the proper dams, moles, &c., together with estimates of the amount and expense of the work, accompanied the report, which also gave the requisite details for a canal of Nile water for drinking and for irrigation, which should begin at Kasr-el-Nil, near to Cairo, and continued to Suez, having a branch through a conduit or pipes to Pelusium. Six years was considered to be a sufficient time to allow for the accomplishment of the work, and the cost was estimated approximately at 160,000,000 francs.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

In order to begin with as complete a project as possible, M. DE LESSEPS next provided for the convocation of an international Commission, to be charged with making a final report upon the report of his engineers. This Commission consisted of representatives from among the best technical men of France, England, Holland, and all the other European countries, and in December, 1856, it reached its conclusions. Few alterations were made in the plan, the chief one being the removal of the northern terminus of the canal to a point about eighteen miles west of Pelusium, where deep water was to be found much nearer the shore, and where, accordingly, a port could much more easily be built. Locks were decided to be useless—the depth of and breadth of the canal were set at eight and eighty metres, respectively; the length of the moles at Suez were reduced on account of the general excellence of the harbor—the length and the inclination of the moles at the new port (which was to be named Port Said, in honor of the Viceroy,) were established. The fresh-water canal was discussed, and the estimate of cost raised to 200,000,000 francs. The Commission judged wisely, and the deviations from their provisions have been slight; the moles at Port Said have been left temporarily shorter, the fresh-water canal has been enlarged and connected by locks with the maritime at its point of approach to Ismailia, and iron pipes have been substituted in the northern branch for pottery, which was at first proposed. The total length of the canal was a hundred miles, of which thirty-four passed through lakes or basins, requiring little cutting, while of this balance of sixty-six miles, only about one-third was through sand or through a soil from which any subsequent difficulty might be anticipated.

THE PRELIMINARY WORK.

So far the scientific portion of the work had advanced smoothly; but it is necessary to revert a little in order to trace the progress to be made in other respects. In May, 1855, MOHAMED-SAID had approved the plans of M. DE LESSEPS, and on the 5th of January, 1856, he signed the second firman of concession, confirming his original grant and defining particularly all the rights and responsibilities of each party, and fixing the manner in which the Company was to be governed. The condition was affixed to each of these last two documents that they should only be valid on receiving the approval of the Sultan; for the Viceroy of Egypt, hereditary ruler though he is since MEHEMET-ALI'S triumph over the Porte, had not the power absolutely to make such dispositions as the firmans involved, and without the Sultan's signature the work could not legally begin. That signature was withheld until March 19, 1866; the reasons for which delay will be touched upon when the political and national relations and influences of the canal shall come up for discussion.

M. DE LESSEPS immediately devoted himself to making his plans known in Europe and in Great Britain, and after nearly two years had been occupied with speeches, articles, consultations and public meetings, he judged that the time for opening the subscription lists had arrived. On the 5th of November, 1858, the apportionment of shares began, and in twenty days, of the 400,000 bonds of 500 francs each, about 120,000 had been taken, and the remainder were then subscribed for by the Viceroy himself. The month of April, 1859, had arrived, and still the Sultan's permission had not yet been given. M. DE LESSEPS' preparations had been going on steadily in the meantime, local surveys and profiles had been made, the first steps had been taken toward an organization of forces and the establishment of headquarters at different points on the line for laborers and officers, and it seemed neither hazardous nor insolent to begin the work because of the lack of an approval only to be attributed to reasons of politics or pique. Accordingly, M. DE LESSEPS took upon himself the responsibility of acting without a formal leave, knowing the favor the Sultan had originally expressed for the canal, and on the 25th of April, with some little attempt at ceremony, the first blow was struck, a little ditch was dug, and the irrevocable first step was taken.

VIII.

THE BEGINNING.

By the second act of concession the Viceroy had bound himself to supply four-fifths of the labor by drafts made in the customary manner from among the *fellahs* of Egypt, the Company, however, to pay them proper wages. But the Sultan's mood was felt in Cairo, and M. DE LESSEPS speedily found that he had reckoned without his host in that respect. Few laborers were to be had, and it was only by importing help from Italy and from Greece, by resorting at once to the use of engines in greater number and variety than had been anticipated, that even the slow advance of the years 1859-61 could be made. Especially was the difficulty of the situation felt in the lack of fresh water. The progress made by the working force was so slight that the horrors of thirst were imminent long before a point could be reached at which the party might expect to receive directly the fresh water of the Nile. Camels were kept constantly busy bringing barrels from Zag-a-zig, and the Company estimated that the daily cost of the small supply eked out to each workman was a direct charge of eight sous—amounting to some eight thousand francs a day for the 20,000 men who by the middle of 1862 had at last filled out the complement.

AT WORK IN EARNEST.

So the work went on, the spade, the pickax and the barrow making a little ditch, which was gradually widened by the help of machinery, until large enough to admit the smallest barge on which a dredge could be mounted. Then the water was admitted, the engine floated in, and the work went on in earnest toward the proper depth and breadth. The men of different nationalities, coming to take their share in the apparently inexhaustible occupation, were assorted, and placed in gangs, each under a foreman of its own country, and the payment so apportioned that the interest of all required the active exertions of each individual. Dredging and spouting machines were designed and manufactured to meet the special wants of the different sections, and every talent and energy of the principal contractors, MM. BOREL, LAVALLEY & Co., was tasked to push forward and make up the time which had been lost by the uncertainty and inefficiency of the first twenty or thirty months. The contingent of laborers to be supplied by the Government was fully kept up, and ISMAIL PACHA, who had succeeded to the Viceroyalty on the sudden death of his uncle MOHAMED, in 1863, was constant in his assurances to M. DE LESSEPS of friendship and good will toward himself and the Company of which he was the founder and the President.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE VICEROY'S AID.

Suddenly, in the early part of 1864, the Viceroy notified the Company that he should find it necessary to withhold the supply of native labor, which had gradually grown to great extent and importance. The alleged cause was a divided one. First, the disorder created in the ordinary industry of the country by the diversion of 60,000 *fellahs*; and secondly, the governmental intention of abolishing the system by which laborers were drafted from their homes to carry on the public works. Neither of these points was well taken. The aggregate number of the men drafted was exaggerated, and no account was made of the fact that out of each man's month of service was to be deducted the time occupied in coming to the canal and returning from it, as a consequence of which the Company would have the assistance of probably not more than 25,000 out of the 50,000 nominally absent from their homes; and, on the other hand, no apparent allowance was made for the fact that the Company's employment differed from that of the Government, inasmuch as it was remunerated at a fair price, paid partly in subsistence and partly in cash, while further, the continued application of the *corvée* system to the vice-regal cotton fields was quite ignored. The Company were compelled to seek other means of carrying on their enterprise, and their importations of men and machinery soon reached the highest available point, with an unavoidable increase of expense in the prosecution of the works, since the lowest sum which European labor could be bought for was, perhaps, thrice the value allowed for the native labor.

It was not until July, 1864, that this difficulty was finally adjusted, when the Viceroy referred the question for an arbitration on its merits to the Emperor NAPOLEON. The award made in favor of the Company and the amount allowed for delays and damages was 30,000,000 of francs. Under the same arbitration two other points came up for decision. The Viceroy, having perceived the value of the fresh-water canal which the Company had constructed, of sufficient size for the passage of quite large craft, and having also recognized the probability that, with the advantages supplied by it for irrigating and fertilizing the adjacent lands, towns and settlements of consequence would spring up along the entire route, desired to repossess himself of the privileges therein enjoyed by the Company in virtue of his grants. The fresh-water canal was valued at 10,000,000 of francs. Such lands given along the route as the Company, according to the Emperor's judgment, would not need for its own purposes, were estimated at 38,000,000, and sundry other items brought up the total to the handsome figure of 84,000,000, at which sum the Viceroy consented to buy back his gifts.

CONCESSIONS FROM THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Company subsequently, on Aug. 23, 1869, received two new concessions from the Egyptian Government, by which the sale of the lands owned by the Company and the Government along the canals was to be sold for their joint benefit, the assignment of lots being made for the best advantage of the anticipated settlements. The Government also agreed to pay another 30,000,000 of francs to the Company, in return for which it received the right to tax the people brought and employed as its servants and workmen, the right to lay duties on all its imports after October, 1869, the right of fishery in the canals, together with all rights and titles in the telegraph lines, the hospitals and the storehouses at Damietta and Boulak, heretofore erected and managed by the Company, agreeing as well to maintain the sanitary staffs then existing, and to allow the privilege of a private telegraph as an integral portion of the Company's means of direction.

With the year 1864, therefore, the moral difficulties—so to speak—of the enterprise were nearly over, there only remaining to be conquered the Sultan's repugnance to signing the acts of concession. There was, therefore, no reason why the work should not go on rapidly and steadily, since there were no great engineering obstacles to overcome, and it was only necessary to adopt already well-understood principles of dredging and banking to the different sections of the canal. In 1863 and 1864 several contracts for excavation and other labor were made, but only three proved to have the desirable vitality—those with M. COUTREUX, and with MM. BORD, LAVALLEY & Co. for general work, and that with MM. DUSSAUD BROTHERS, for building the moles at Port Said.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

During the early part of the year 1865 the isthmus was scourged by the cholera, and in spite of the efforts of the Company's physicians, it was with great difficulty that the contractors could manage the amount of manual labor absolutely necessary to prepare the way for the machinery and keep it in operation. But by July the pest had abated, and with the incoming of August, M. DE LESSEPS decided to prove that the question of communication according to his general plan was virtually solved. On the 15th of August, a dahabieh, decorated for the occasion, left the ship canal, at Ismailia, as the little town upon Lake Timsah is called, entered the locks connecting with the fresh-water canal, and in a few moments, she had surmounted the seventeen feet of difference in level, and was on her way to Suez, followed by a train of transport vessels, which had arrived a few days before from Port Said, laden with coal for the lower stations and for Suez. From that moment an unbroken transit was secured to the Company, and countless delays, inconveniences and vexations were permanently removed.

The progress of the engineering went on triumphantly now. A navigable passage was made as rapidly as possible, to bring up the necessary machinery and material from Port Said, while at the same time the temporary size of the canal was increased to that required for ultimate use. Some of the massive engines, designed by M. LAVALLEY, had still to be brought from Ismailia by means of the fresh-water canal, and then transferred through special locks to basins prepared to give them a starting point, but for minor purposes the canal was made useful as fast as it could be cut and connected.

A NEW DIFFICULTY.

When the year 1867 came round, however, it brought a new difficulty with it—this time a financial one. The 200,000,000 francs of the original subscription were nearly exhausted, together with such portion of the Viceroy's indemnity money as had exceeded the actual disbursements to repay which it had been awarded—a sum of about 14,000,000 more. The Company had been greatly delayed in beginning its work; it had consumed four years more than the estimated time, paying its shareholders interest regularly—really out of its capital—and its present work was more costly by reason of the changes in the manner of execution compelled by the interruptions it had suffered. It wanted 100,000,000 more; but 1867 was not a favorable season for speculation, and the loan went begging. M. DE LESSEPS then bethought himself of changing the terms of the bonds, so as to add to the considerable annual interest and large premium on repayment which they promised, the further inducement of a lottery to be drawn yearly with an aggregate of a million francs in prizes at each drawing. But in France, where the Company's offices were, lotteries were illegal, and a special act was required to legalize this proposed exception. The point was carried, difficult as it seemed, the Legislatif Corps passed the bill on June 16, 1868, the Senate followed suit on June 30, and in the incredibly short space of a few days only the whole of the sixty or seventy millions francs' worth of stock had been taken up, with many applications still unfilled. All fear that the work might have to be suspended from lack of money was therefore dispelled most happily, and, if possible, greater vigor was infused into the prosecution of the remaining sections.

On the 19th of May, 1866, the Sultan gave his formal adhesion to the acts of concession, and in the same year certain minor particulars, either conditional or essential, were defined and agreed upon a month or so later, so that on the question of the canal, at least, Turkey, Egypt and France were all in harmony. In April of this same year M. DE LESSEPS publicly and positively announced that the canal would be ready, with a full depth of water, for the passage of vessels from sea to sea in October, 1869—a bold prediction, when it is considered that at the time it was made there yet remained to excavate more than 50,000,000 cubic yards, with harbors to complete, basins to fill, and countless details to provide for.

THE UNION OF THE TWO SEAS.

The Spring of 1869 arrived, and only one great step remained untaken—the actual union of the two seas, by the removal of the barriers at the head of the Bitter Lakes and the admission of the waters of the Mediterranean to go on their way across that great basin to the southward. On the 14th of March the Viceroy arrived at Ismailia, making his first visit as a Sovereign to the Isthmus. Three days were devoted by him to an examination of the canal and its appendages, and then, on the 18th, at his signal, the beams of the central dyke were loosened from their places, and the water rushed on to find its level in the basins that for so many centuries had been drained and dry. Before night the telegraph had borne the fact of this completion of the bed of the canal to every part of the world, and the Emperor of the French had sent back to M. DE LESSEPS his own and the Empress' congratulations.

IX.

Without entering at length upon a detailed topography of the canal, a brief itinerary, noting the principal points at which habitation and civilization have sprung up in the barren land, may not be out of place.

POINTS ALONG THE CANAL.

The extent and consequence of Port Said as a point of union for the ships of all nations will be referred to later; now it only concerns the reader to bear in mind that this settlement, with its considerable and advantageous harbor, its quays and warehouses, its factories and machine shops, calculated as well for the ultimate use of the world's marine as for the initial needs of the Company, its inns and shops, its chapels, its hospitals and schools, all has sprung from the low sandy shore that fifteen years ago lay barren and brown between the stirring Mediterranean and the dullness of Lake Monzaleh. Two great moles run out into the sea—the eastern with a length of 1,900 metres, exactly at right angles to the coast, the other 2,500 metres long, lapping perceptibly over the channel between in order to protect it and the basins from the effects of the northwest winds which are the most prevalent of the year at this point.

From Port Said the track of the canal shoots straight across Lake Monzaleh, sighting here and there little sandy elevations that are dignified with the name of islands, touches the stations of Ras-El-Ech and Le Cap—the former possessing some offices of the Company, of the telegraph and the post, together with a small local hospital and some workshops, and makes its first point of any consequence at the intersection with the great route between Syria and Egypt. This place is called Kasné-Kantara, or the Bridge of Treasure, and has grown from an Arab village to a little town, partly French and partly Greek, with a church, a mosque, a hospital, some tolerable little hotels and shops.

Leaving Kantara the canal runs for a few miles through a low cutting, crosses a pond or two, passes through the eastern end of Lake Ballah—a distance of a little more than three miles—breaks through the considerably higher ground of El-Ferdane, runs along the edge of the little Lake Ras-El-Moyeh, and enters upon one of the two great land sections, that of El-guisr, where an enormous amount of excavation was necessary, together with much ingenuity in the disposal of the earth dug from the sand hills or scooped from the bed of the canal.

El-Guisr passed, the canal emerges into Lake Timsah, and a vessel turning sharply to the right finds itself in front of Ismailia, and in the basin where a stop is to be made by vessels which are unable to make the passage uninterruptedly. Ismailia may be regarded as the climax of the canal, for here are touched the central point of the fresh water canal and the junction of the new line of rail from Cairo to Suez, for the old route laid through the desert by STEPHENSON, with its supplies of water laboriously dragged out from Cairo to meet the locomotives, and its heavy grade, has been wisely discarded for a route which now follows down the line of the fresh water canal, drinking from its ample volume and finding stations ready for adoption in the settlements established for the working parties of the canal. About the elegant *châlet* of the Viceroy lies a pretty town, with the neat houses for the Company's employés, and more pretentious ones for its officers; streets and squares are well laid out, the verandahed buildings have their trees and bits of garden; there are bazaars, cafés, restaurants, taverns, mosques, churches and public offices, and every sign of activity, pleasure and prosperity is to be seen.

Resuming its way from Ismailia, the canal enters at once upon the barrier of Serapeum, which extends for ten miles, and which gave the engineers the greatest opportunity in all the route for testing their ingenuity, their powers and their patience. Parallel with a portion of the cutting are to be found the traces of the old canal of the Pharaohs, and all the way the industrious antiquarian may find indications of Grecian or Egyptian ruins,—making halts, if he be so inclined, at the intermediate stations of Toussoum and Serapeum.

Then come the great and little basin of the Bitter Lakes, where the water of the canal runs in an embanked trench dug through the bottom of these once extensive sheets, which may, perhaps, again be restored to their original importance, if the influx from the sea be sufficient to overflow the trench of the canal proper into the great expanse beyond. There are already signs that a slight depth of water will always be found over their entire surface, but whether their basin can ever be made practicable beyond the line of the canal itself, except for little boats, is more than doubtful. Some notion of their gross capacity may be gained from the facts that to fill the canal and to raise the level of the surrounding basin to its proper height, no less a quantity of water would suffice than 1,443,000,000 of cubic metres, and that, although the inset has been constant since last March, there yet lacks a metre of the proper depth.

At the foot of the Bitter Lakes the route strikes the low sandy barrier of Chalouf-El-Terraba. This opposed no obstacle of consequence to the engineering, since it was across this neck of land that the original communication with the Red Sea passed, as well as the canal of the Pharaohs, whose forcible closing, previously mentioned, was the first cause of the ultimate and entire shutting out of the Red Sea. Just below the station of Chalouf is intersected the caravan track of the pilgrims to and from Mecca, and the ruins of some cities of antiquity are to be found.

From this cutting the canal enters upon the lagoons above Suez, pierces a little jut of land on which stand the Quarantine and a coal depot, and, making an easy curve, emerges into the Red Sea, a little to the southward of Suez, and close to the new port which has been constructed there, with convenient docks for anchorage, quays for purposes of lading, and an offshoot of the railway line extending to the very pierhead.

THE ENGINEERING INVENTIONS.

No description of the engineering inventions or appliances practicable within the limits of these articles would be sufficiently detailed and clear; I therefore omit special reference to the many and vast dredges, stationary and portable, by which the trench was enlarged to its proper size, nor to the machinery for the deportation or dejection of the material thus collected. In the course of the long labor the number of excavating engines for land and water services, of barges and tugs, of locomotives and stationary powers, increased to something enormous, and their extraordinary cost, will, perhaps, never be fully known, since, although now the property of the Company, they were supplied at the charge of the contractors, whose bills of expense, of course, appear nowhere in published accounts of the financial progress and condition of the Company. All later observers of the working of the canal, professional or otherwise, seem to have united, however, in admiration of the ingenuity and efficiency of M. BOREL'S *drague à long conloir*, (or long-strainered dredge,) by which the earthy material of the bottom of the canal was mixed with water introduced from the fresh-water supply, and the thin mud so formed was ejected through a long perforated pipe, the clearer water falling back for reuse, while the mud, slightly condensed and dried in its passage, was cast at a considerable distance upon banks where it rapidly hardened by exposure to the sun and air, to become eventually a secondary protection of the canal against exterior incroachment.

The jetties at Port Said are built of huge blocks artificially composed of a mixture of beach sand and lime from Theil in France, in the proportion of two to one. They were pressed in moulds, containing about twenty tons weight, were allowed a couple of months to dry, and then were tumbled promiscuously overboard from barges, some smaller material being occasionally added to help toward filling the interstices. Wherever along the line of the canal there are masonwork embankments, provision has been made for the mooring of vessels, and fresh water is abundantly to be had at every station.

LIGHTING OF THE COAST.

The Egyptian Government assumes the proper lighting of the coast from Alexandria to Port Said, and the latter harbor will have three lights of its own—one a first-class shore light, visible for twenty miles, and the others colored harbor lights at the heads of the moles. A lighthouse is established for Ismailia, and two minor lights will indicate the true course across the great basin of the Bitter Lakes, two others of sufficient power being set to mark the pier heads at the Suez entrance to the canal.

So much for the work as it is. It's shortcomings, such as they may appear to be, will properly come up for mention as affecting the value and prospects of the canal in due season.

X.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1869.

The unexpectedly important position assumed by Egypt as a producing, and even as in some sense a manufacturing country in her attractive department at the *Exposition Universelle* of 1867, the confident prediction of M. DE LESSEPS, the placing upon the market of the Canal Company's new loan, and many other circumstances, tended in that year to draw public attention again to the Suez Canal, and its merits were freshly discussed, criticism upon the work itself and upon the new call for money on the one hand being met on the other by flat denial or arguments based on apparently certain premises.

By another year, however, the loan was all absorbed, and it began to appear positively that navigation would be clear upon the canal at the time set by M. DE LESSEPS, in the Autumn of 1869. The next question to be considered was what should be done about it, how an event so great in probable consequences for all the world was to be recorded or signalized, and how it should be made impossible for the prospects and promises of the canal to be ignored.

ISMAIL PASHA.

If the Oriental mind generally moves slowly to an idea, it is, nevertheless, capable of great conceptions. ISMAÏL PACHA has a certain keenness of insight and exactness of decision, and proved himself at once as having looked at the subject in the broadest and most effective aspect. With his lavish liberality of a Prince, and his shrewd calculation as a planter and a merchant, he devised a plan of celebration as splendid as extensive. He designed nothing less than a union of all the Sovereigns of Europe on the occasion of the formal opening of the canal, and, for this purpose, he undertook a tour of ceremony in the Summer of 1868. Everywhere but in England he was received in as cordial and liberal a spirit as actuated him, and he found great appreciation of the enterprise whose support he had so much at heart as a shareholder and a Sovereign. But the peculiar feeling manifested for so long a time by the Sultan, the want of a real accord between the Porte and the Khédive, and the knowledge that this grand and costly inauguration was the latter's own idea, unindorsed by the Sultan, produced, no doubt, the sensible hesitancy with which the Viceroy's invitations were received. Everybody was flattered and delighted at the compliment, but almost nobody was quite ready to accept. The time was distant, unforeseen complications might spring up—as, indeed, the recent pretty little misunderstanding between the Sultan and the Viceroy themselves did spring up—and, altogether, the Khédive had to content himself for the time with the pleasures of his visit, and his hopes for his visitors.

But neither his active mind nor the eager interest of M. DE LESSEPS allowed the idea to rest. The condition of the canal was carefully considered, calculations were made, a day for the opening was partially fixed, and at the eleventh general meeting of the Company, held on Aug. 2, 1879, the President, M. DE LESSEPS, publicly pronounced that day to be the 17th of November, 1869.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

In the meantime all was astir in the matter of the celebration. The Khédive, aided by his Foreign Minister, NUBAR PACHA, by M. DE LESSEPS, and by the representatives of foreign Governments, prepared lists of persons proper to be invited to assist at the ceremonies and *fêtes*, ranging down from crowned heads, by princes and nobles, to commoners, including men of all departments of service; eminent commercial personages, and representatives of the Press; and through different channels, with more or less formality, these individuals were notified that the Viceroy would be glad to see them in Egypt, as his guests, and, of course, at his expense. Other names were, from time to time, added to these lists, on proper application, made through the governmental representatives of such persons, until, at the date of the present writing, the whole number of the invited has grown to something over 500.

XI.

THE EMPRESS' JOURNEY.

First and foremost, of course, must be placed the Empress EUGENIE. The velocity of her transit across Italy, through Turin and Milan to Venice, and the two or three pleasant days she spent in the latter city, are known everywhere long ere this; so too is her brilliant visit to the Sultan, and her subsequent passage by Jerusalem and the Holy Land to Egypt, where a welcome only less magnificent than the Sultan's awaited her at the hands of the Viceroy. Not to dim the brightness which her presence was expected to shed upon the coming festivities of the inauguration, and not to delay in Cairo while the beauties and fascinations of the Nile might be enjoyed, she set out at once upon her projected excursion up the river, whence she is expected to return about the 12th inst., just in season for the ceremonies of the opening. There are those who believe that her journey was really in fulfillment of a vow, made to visit the Holy Sepulcher; but in Egypt the opinion runs that policy, rather than devotion, inspired her. France, if less interested commercially than some other countries in the canal, has by far the largest pecuniary stake, and French pride is involved in the success or non-success of the great venture; for the moral support of France and France's power sustained M. DE LESSEPS in his practical defiance of the Sultan's tacit refusal to sanction the undertaking; the Company was organized and managed in France, and Frenchmen systematized and directed all the work. Other nations may gain in convenience and in economy by the use of the canal, but to France belong the genius and the glory of the achievement. It was, therefore, scarcely less than a duty for the throne of France to be represented, but in the present state of affairs only the Empress could be absent for so long a time and at so great a distance. Possibly, too, she may have hoped that with her woman's tact and finesse she might influence the Sultan to take some step by which he might more clearly indicate his sympathy with M. DE LESSEPS, even if he could not be persuaded to accompany her gracious ladyship to Egypt and make up as friends again with the Viceroy. But if this were among her designs, she has had to give it up as impracticable.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

As yet it is impossible to say who the really distinguished among the guests of the Khedive are, and it will continue to be impossible until after the beginning of the *fêtes* shall have brought all into a general assembly. The Emperor of Austria is expected, and so is Prince This and Duke That, along with such and such a writer, banker, economist, or engineer. But while those of the company who are already arrived are straggling up the canal, at Ismailia, at Alexandria, at Port Said or scattered among the hotels of Cairo, even the Chief of the Department of Invitations is at a loss to whom and whither he should send his cards.

THE LADIES PRESENT.

One thing at least is certain—that the female sex has been ignored with a true Eastern indifference, exemplified in the fact that in the hotel where I am 150 covers are laid for dinner, and only seven ladies are to be seen at table. The persevering female correspondent of the New-York *Herald* in Paris, Mme. LEBEUF-DOLBY, has appeared upon the scene, as NUBAR PACHA told me the other day; Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times* has brought his daughter, and a few of the French and German gentlemen are accompanied by their wives. While these *rara aves* have their hotels to nestle in they are all right, and at the balls they will be in all their glory, surrounded by eager Beys and Pachas whose "women folks" are comfortably shut up their harems, to distract one another by a comparison of their newest jewelry and silks; but how the passage of the canal, and the night or two at Ismailia, will be managed, is a different question. The probability is that the steamers and yachts of the Viceroy will be crowded with guests, and, unless the ladies can club together and exact a little steamboat for themselves, there will be a chance for some manœuvering to find them retired spots to sleep and—what is of more consequence—to dress. NUBAR PACHA frankly admitted to an inquirer that he did not know what was to become of them, where he feared that some of the gentlemen even would have to rough it. "But you are going to have a ball at Ismailia?" "Certainly, a ball is on the programme." "But what sort of a ball can you have if you can't get any ladies to it? Everybody can't dance with the Empress." The Pacha shrugged his shoulders, and the subject was dropped.

The fact is, that up to this moment not even the officials are absolutely certain about anything beyond the intention to have such and such festivities sometime; the opening of the canal is now proposed for the 16th, instead of the 17th, and, of course, the subsequent events must all be put back one day to correspond. Just now the Khédive is gone to Ismailia to make one more special investigation into the depth of water, and all other local details which have a bearing on the celebration; he is expected home on Thursday, the 11th, and then it is to be hoped that something definite will be decided upon, and a settled statement take the place of the dozen contradictory rumors inflicted upon one by all the men who "ought to know, you know," exactly what is to be done. So those who are writers go about comparing notes of their ignorance, and advising one another about how best to go here, and how most conveniently to be present at that, as gravely as if their calculations were not based on guesswork after all. One neighbor of mine consults me twice a day as to whether it is best to go down to the canal by Alexandria or by Ismailia, and why I think as I do, and why I would rather stay at Cairo than at some point on the line, and just about what time I mean to start,—when all that can possibly be discovered is that visitors are requested to signify their decision as to which route they prefer, the arrangement of the special trains to be promulgated, as the official bulletin says, in some subsequent notice. And I find it really quite a task to be wise on all these points without being contumacious or contradictory.

XII.

THE VICEROY'S INVITATIONS.

The preparations made by the Viceroy for inviting and receiving the proper persons were intended to be complete in all respects, but as the Government of Egypt is really the Khédive and NUBAR PACHA, what they two cannot personally direct is apt to be postponed, forgotten with Eastern indifference, and, as a consequence, many individuals who ought to be invited have not been, while the letters intended for others have gone wandering about through irregular channels in search of them, or have missed them entirely by reason of the inattention paid by some subordinate in Cairo or in Paris to such trifling essentials as the spelling of a name or the particulars of an address. Gentlemen have had to come forward without any formal invitation, in some cases, on the bare assurance of their friends or Consuls in Egypt, that they ought to have received the official letter, and that they would be taken care of if they could get themselves fairly into Cairo. I believe I am not in error in saying that the Khédive's autograph letter inviting President GRANT to be present was not sent through the United States officers in Egypt, but was written while the Viceroy was absent from home, and dispatched through the Legation of London or Paris. And although two or three gentlemen have come with introductions from our State Department or from the President, I believe that no request was sent for the deputation of an officer to represent us on the occasion, and that, therefore, we shall be almost the only Power represented solely by its Consuls and by private citizens, who in our case again are likely to be very few, consisting almost entirely of the correspondents of a few principal journals. This apparent slight, however, is not a real one, for the Americans here are made very welcome, and the gentlemen whom I have just mentioned as fortified with special credentials have been treated, as the common voice has it, "like Princes." The great distance between Egypt and the United States, the dilatoriness of the officials in beginning to move and their aversion to keeping in motion, the difficulty of deciding on just the right men to ask, and perhaps an indifference at home to the desirableness of a prominent representation, have all combined to produce this result.

I must not lose sight, in passing, nevertheless, of the appreciation constantly shown by the Government for the United States and for its principal officer in Egypt, Mr. Consul-General HALE, whose advice has been continually asked and taken upon American questions which arose at the last moment, and the facilities accorded to whom—largely for personal reasons—for obtaining the addition to the lists after they had been closed of some names which might fairly claim a place there, but had failed in transmission or in submission at the proper time, have been perhaps superior to the privilege accorded to the corresponding officer of any other nation. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that he will probably be the only one of the Consuls-General who will not be able to make the passage of the Canal in a war vessel bearing his country's flag.

RECEIVING THE INVITED.

The business of receiving the invited on their arrival at Alexandria was deputed to M. COLUCCI-BEY, President of the Board of Health, and also President of the yet embryotic municipal government of Alexandria. He was to rescue them from the howling and rapacious Babel of Arab boatmen, deposit them temporarily at Alexandria, or forward them at once by rail to Cairo. Each guest was then billeted upon some one of the principal hotels in that city, regard being paid as far as possible to the assignment of the arrivals, according to their nationality or profession with others of like language or taste. The innkeeper was notified either by one of the reception agents, or by the guest's presentation of his invitation, to place the new-comer in one of the rooms reserved by order of the Viceroy, while the guest was given to understand what his privileges were by the receipt of a printed note, running as follows:

MENU JOURNALIER.

Que l'Hotel..........Mettra à la disposition
De Monsieur..............................

Déjeuner du Matin.—Café au lait, et beurre,
Thé au lait et rhum,
Œufs à la coque ou au plat,
Choklat et bisquits,

(*Selon la demande des Voyageurs.*)

Déjeuner à Midi.—Macaroni, ou pelau, ou mets pareil,
Un plat de viande froide,
Un plat de viande grillée,
Une entrée de viande,
Une entrée legumes secs ou frais,
Pommes de terre à l'anglaise,
Quatre hors d' œuvre.
Quatre desserts divers,
Fromage,
Café noir, et liqueurs assorties.

Diner à 7 heures P. M.—1 Potage varié,
1 Relevé de poisson,
1 Relevé de viande de boucherie,
1 Entrée chaude,
1 Entrée froide,
1 Rôti de volaille, soit dinde, soit gibier,
1 Salade verte,
1 Entrée de legumes,
1 Entremêts de patisserie,
1 Entremêts de crême,
4 Desserts, divers, assortis.
Fromage,
Café noir, et liqueurs assorties.

"*Luncheon à minuit. Ce repas est habituel, et facultif à la demande des Voyageurs.*

Vins.

Au Déjeuner du Midi,
Vin ordinaire Medoc
Château Margaux.
Sauterne.

Au Diner a 7 heures P. M.
Vin ordinaire Medoc,
Madère,
Vin de Bourgogne,
Château Lafitte.
Champagne."

The guest was also informed that a certain number of carriages had been assigned to the hotel, of the enjoyment of which he had an equal right of participation, whether for little trips to the points of interest in the city or for excursions to such remoter places as Heliopolis or the Pyramids.

In the special cases of particularly eminent persons or of officers in naval or military services, carriages have been assigned for their use only, and from day to day dragomen sent on the part of the Viceroy to guide them to the various curiosities and to insure them entrance to places usually closed against visitors. For such persons also the Viceroy has generally given an opportunity for a presentation and interview, the ordinary visitor's duty being done when he has made a brief ceremonious call upon NABAR PACHA, who has occasionally paid his caller the compliment of a cup of delicious coffee served in porcelain shells, each supported by a chased standard of solid and chased gold. The card sent in by the caller indicates his full acknowledgment of the courtesy of his invitation, and serves to correct the reading of his name upon the records of the Secretaries charged with sending out the invitations, which are to be given separately for each of the purposed series of balls and *fêtes*.

The invited may be roughly summed up into the following classes, of whom I shall hope to name the most important or most widely known hereafter: The nobility of different European countries, representing rank; the military and naval men, representing their Governments, to whom should be added the consular and diplomatic agents; the engineers and technical men, the *savans*, jurists and men of the bureau, who are divided into an international commission relative to the uses and dues of the canal, and a judicial commission charged with finding a means, if possible, for substituting one Court of all nations for the independent consular [illegible] nals, which try each foreign offender [illegible] to the fashions of his own Government; [illegible] representatives of the Press; and [illegible] particular people, who, perhaps, [illegible] tial amount of stock in the C[illegible], [illegible] pen to be the personal friends [illegible]cial; the merely curious, who have got invited by hook or by crook, and (if I may be pardoned for including them under this head) the ladies.

CANAL VISITORS AND THEIR QUARTERS.

Of casual visitors there are wonderfully few. the awful stories told about the probable crush and the tremendous prices to be charged by the hotels, having undoubtedly frightened many out of the idea of coming on. The highest price asked in any hotel is £1 sterling per day, which includes light and service. The Viceroy pays three times that for the entertainment of his guests, and has, of course, secured the most of the rooms in the principal hotels for them; but then, as I have shown above, they have the free range of the wine list. Accommodation, and that by no means bad, can be had as low as fifteen francs per day, light and service extra, I suppose; while, as for room, in the great new hotel just finished on the Eskebieh, and not ready when the assignment of guests was scheduled, the largest number at *table d'hôte* within the last week has been nine!

WARD.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Dr. Cumming on the Pope's Last Invitation.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: It has occurred to me that the Pope has fallen into a perplexity from which his infallibility cannot extricate him. In his first letter he invited us Protestants to "avail ourselves of the Ecumenical Council." In his second letter, in reply to my offer to accept the invitation on condition that I should have a hearing in defence of those great truths which he so unsparingly condemned in his apostolical letter to non-Catholics, he writes that he did not "invite us to a discussion of errors already condemned."

But on reflection he seems to think he has gone too far and has shut the door in our faces too hastily. He therefore sends a third letter in which he explains his meaning, so variously interpreted by his own people as well as by us heretics. But in this, his latest explanation, he has either misjudged us or has been misled by his informants. He says: "We now learn that some of those who dissent from our faith have so understood our words as to believe that no way is left open to them of making known the difficulties which keep them separated from the Catholic Church."

I beg to assure him that as far as my means of information reach, no such impression exists, and that "wise and prudent men" are as accessible to us in England as in Italy. What priest or prelate in the Propaganda or in the approaching Council can be named superior to Dr. NEWMAN in acuteness of intellect, in logical power, or varied information? He is always ready to receive applicants for instruction. Why, therefore, undertake a journey to Rome in order to obtain what can be had fully as well by a three hours' ride to Birmingham? Can it be said that an individual prelate will be less fallible under the shadow of St. Peter's, in which the Council is assembled, than in the oratory of St. Philip Neri, in Birmingham, in which Dr. NEWMAN presides? Does infallibility radiate from the Council or discussions carried on outside? The assembling of the General Council is the opportunity of which the Pope invites us to avail ourselves. What is the special and rare advantage promised us on our availing ourselves of it in the way the Pope points out to us in his last letter? Were we allowed to make our statement to the Council and receive its judicial sentence on the merits of that statement, the Pope might then inform us that an infallible judgment had been given, and therefore he might summon us to rush into his fatherly arms and be reconciled. Were he to hand me over to Archbishop MANNING as one of "the wise, prudent and eminent men" there attending the Council, in what respect would Archbishop MANNING in Rome exceed Archbishop MANNING in No. 8 York-place, London? What celestial and inspiring qualities will be in the air of Rome on Dec. 8, 1869, which do not exist in the atmosphere of London Nov. 17, 1869?

Besides, if the Pope is to be proclaimed by the Council as personally infallible, would it not be better for me to wait till after this decision and then to request an audience and hear—what he can then give—an infallible judgment? The infallible Council will have separated, but the infallible Pope will remain. I refuse to "avail myself of the opportunity" of anything short of an infallible Council or an infallible Pope. I am denied the former; shall I be honored with the latter? One need not go to Rome for "prudent and eminent men." They can be had at home.

But where is the infallible Council? Where shall I hear an infallible Pope? There is not now, and there never was, such a phenomenon on earth. The Pope pronounces our doctrines to be errors condemned already. This is the very subject on which I want to give and receive information. By whom are these doctrines condemned and branded as errors? I deny the competency of the last General Council held at Trent to pronounce these doctrines to be errors. I maintain and am ready to prove that this tribunal was itself a gigantic error. The whole of that book which Protestants and Roman Catholics equally accept as divine is an appeal to the conscience and private judgment of the laity. Its epistles are addressed to laymen, and the lay Christians of Galatia are told by the inspired Apostle, "If we or an angel from heaven preach to you any other gospel, let him be anathema." These lay Christians could therefore, in the exercise of private judgment, say what was and what was not the truth. Rome has silenced the conscience and extinguished the light of intellect, and her Popes and Councils, in the midnight that follows, call light darkness and darkness light. It is the title deeds of the tribunal that I can prove to be forgeries. Thereby it will be seen that these "errors condemned" by Popes and Synods are eternal truths, bearing on their brows the signature and the superscription of Heaven, and that the dogmas they have substituted for them are no more the truths of Heaven than the gaslights on our streets are the stars in the sky.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CUMMING.

Effect of Railroads on the Weather.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 30.

The opinion seems to be gaining strength that the Pacific Railroad is working a great change in the climate of the Plains. Instead of continuous droughts, all along the railroad rain now falls in refreshing abundance. This result has been remarked upon in other sections of the West. In Central Ohio, for example, it is said, the climate has been completely revolutionized since iron rails have formed a net work all over that region. Instead of the destructive droughts formerly suffered there, for some four of five years there has been rain in abundance—even more than enough to satisfy all the wants of farmers. This change is thought to be the result of an equilibrium produced in the electrical currents, which has brought about a more uniform dispensation of the rain. It is a fact within the observation of all who remember ante-railroad times, that we have now few or no such thunder storms as we formerly had in New-England. The iron rails which touch and cross each other in every direction, serve as conductors and and equalizers of the electric currents, and so prevent the terrible explosions which used to terrify us in former years. The telegraphic wires which accompany the iron rails everywhere, also act an important part in diffusing electricity equally through the atmosphere, thus preventing the occurrence of severe thunder storms.

Another Election Order.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued the second of his series of orders regarding the approaching charter election. It is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

To Captain of Police:

GENERAL ORDER No. 592.—General Order No. 447 is in full force during the approaching election: You are requested to govern yourself and your command in conformity therewith. The statute provides that it is "the duty of the Metropolitan Police force, at all times of the day and night, within the Metropolitan Police District, and the members thereof are accordingly hereby thereunto empowered, to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders," &c. &c. And the statute further provides that "the several members of the Police force shall have power and authority to immediately arrest, without warrant, and to take into custody any person who shall commit, or threaten, or attempt to commit, in the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace, or offence directly prohibited by act of the Legislature." The revised statutes prohibit fraudulent voting, and for the crime provide exemplary punishment, [illegible] the offence from misdemeanor to felony. You will, therefore, instruct the members of your command to use due diligence for the discovery of every offender against the election laws, and to arrest and hold every person who may vote or attempt to vote illegally. And in case any such persons are arrested by virtue of the warrant of a Board of Inspectors of Election, they shall be held at the Station House until "after the final canvass of the votes shall be completed," as provided by the Statute. The members of the force have no duty to perform more important than the protection of the ballot box from fraud and violence; and they are especially urged to a vigilant and effective exercise of their duty in the premises. Let every person who has been fraudulently registered be carefully looked after; and every one who may in any other way attempt to steal a vote, be properly taken care of. You will specially instruct your men detailed at the polls to be observant of the manner in which the Boards of Inspectors, the Boards of Canvassers and the poll clerks perform their several duties; and in case the members of any such Board shall continue to receive votes, or to canvass votes received, while a majority of the members of such Board, duly appointed, may not be present, or in case of the absence of the poll clerks from their posts, to report the same forthwith at the Station House, in order that you may make report thereof to the Commissioners, and the vacancies be filled without delay.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

VIEWS IN THE WEST.

Cincinnati—Report of the Board of Trade—Great Progress in Manufactures—Free Traders in the West—Resumption of Specie Payments—Wild Views of Finance.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869.

Although the telegraph flashes over the continent every material outside fact of any one place to every other one, yet there is an inside world, much more important, which the telegraph does not reach. The telegraph will give you accounts of murders, suicides, storms, commercial conventions, &c., but the telegraph does not give you the interior movements of industry, of opinions, of morals, or even of fashions. I don't know how you are to get these, except in the old-fashioned way of writing them out. For example, here is Cincinnati, not far from me at The Beeches, and with which I have been familiar from a child; what ideas would you get of it from New-York or Philadelphia papers? Cincinnati is the worst advertised place I ever saw, and Chicago the best. And here is a thing which ought to be said, both for cities and newspapers. Cities need advertising just as much as individuals. When the traders, and farmers, and immigrants lose sight of a town, many who might have gone there don't go. I observe that your New-York speculators understand this; for they begin by building a hotel and establishing a newspaper. I was reminded of how much a city could do and the world know little about it, by two or three articles I saw in the *Gazette* of Cincinnati. One is the "Report of the Board of Trade." You will probably not see that in New-York, and I will give you half a dozen lines of it, which, if it does not astonish the most intelligent merchant of New-York, it will be because he has been hard at work studying up this country. You are aware, probably, that Cincinnati is one of the greatest manufacturing places in this country. In 1860 it was the fourth in the United States, and is probably now the third, being exceeded only by New-York and Philadelphia, and probably equal to Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville put together. The figures I give below show the great strides of Cincinnati in industrial movements. The following are the figures of the Board of Trade:

Value of products in 1840	$16,366,443
Value of products in 1850	46,789,278
Value of products in 1860	46,995,062
Value of products in 1869	104,657,612

It will be seen that the increase from 1860 to 1869 was 120 per cent., and I doubt whether any town or city of considerable size can show a parallel to that. I think this fact goes the full length of justifying my assertion, in a former letter, that this country was in a state of unprecedented prosperity. You will also see that from 1850 to 1860 the manufactures of Cincinnati did not grow much, and I want you to remember that period was when we did not have a "protective tariff," but a horizontal tariff under Democratic administration,—and besides was a period of State and local banks, who took the liberty of expanding, contracting and breaking when they pleased. Which was the best periods for industry—that or this? Will you believe it, that this is one of the places on which Professor PERRY and the free traders choose to alight? Their first meeting was attended by seventeen persons, and their second by, perhaps, two or three hundred. You say well in the TIMES that if the *Evening Post* and the Free Trade Leagues want to make a serious impression on the rural districts, they had best send some other orators than Professor PERRY. This country has got too much money to raise, and to raise from foreign merchandise, to be dabbling with tariffs. Besides, every one knows that these agents of the free traders are paid by the League, and the League is largely composed of foreign agents and shippers. You may depend upon it that the West is not going into the business of free trade in a hurry, and that it is a decided waste of money to send free trade orators out here.

Another of the subjects of discussion is finance and currency. Here, again, you are quite likely not to gather the true state of opinion from the newspapers. The State of Ohio is no more inclined to perpetuate a suspension of specie payments, or pay the promises of the Government in paper money, than is New-York or Massachusetts. If it had been, it would have elected PENDLETON by a large majority. The great majority of the voters of Ohio are honest, straightforward men, who are just as reliable to sustain the integrity of the Government as are those of old Connecticut; and yet I never saw a time when there was so many wild theories afloat as there are now. There is a German Democrat here—REEMELIN—who now and then amuses the public with wonderful speculations on finance, and some people really take to them. Twenty-five years ago, when he was a leading Democrat, he wanted hard money—very hard, and now he wants it remarkably soft. His last speculation is one of the oldest in English history, vamped up with an American face. It is simply to debase the coinage! For this he would amend the Constitution and provide for reminting the coins and making a dollar of seventy-five cents, instead of a hundred. I suppose the man thinks this has never been tried, and that debasing the coinage was not one of the common things two hundred years ago; but such are the wild, almost insane, ideas on finance indulged by the speculators of the present day. I am thankful that the Constitution cannot be amended in a day, or a year, or we would be lost on political surges as tempestuous as those of the French Revolution. We must return to specie payments as soon as possible, or we shall lose all ideas of intellectual as well as moral integrity. The war is not over, and it will not be over till we come to a sound standard of commercial and moral ideas. I thought, and think now, that we have the best currency in the world, but it won't be the best currency long if it is to be at the mercy of all the railroad, and gambling, and political speculators in the country. I am glad the Administration is on the right track. Let GRANT and BOUTWELL stand firm and they will have the support and the applause of the people. Now is the time to test whether we have a Government of that wisdom and nerve which characterized WASHINGTON and HAMILTON. It is a crisis. We must either go into a new series of boundless speculations, or we must stand firm till the country is placed squarely on the solid foundation of truth and honesty. I tell you and the Administration, that this valley of the Ohio will sustain the President and Congress in a vigorous and determined effort to resume specie payments.

The opening of the Suez Canal, in my opinion, falls far short of the discoveries of LIVINGSTONE. Think of the grand opening for future civilization in the interior of Africa, where all the products of the earth can be raised easier and cheaper than they can be here, and where civilization will come as it did to America—reclaiming a continent from the world of waters and the ages of darkness. There is yet a glory left to be won by coming generations!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

English Comments on the Prospects of the United States.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 18.

According to recent statistics, the United States still continue, by the remittance of bonds, to pay for an excess of importations from Europe at the rate of many millions sterling per annum. The principal financial writers of New-York and Philadelphia from time to time urge their readers to consider how long this is to go on. To merchants and capitalists on this side the question is equally momentous. A transference of several millions sterling of bonds from American to European holders amounts simply to the fact that for every future year the United States Government must remit to Europe a proportionate sum, in the shape of interest, which, if the bonds had not been sold, would have been payable to parties at home. Hence, although the national debt may be stationary as regards its nominal amount, or may even be steadily reduced, its burden, as a drain upon the internal resources of the country, must rapidly increase. Such increase, however, will of course not be felt so long as the sale of bonds continues to be kept up in a more than proportionate degree. But it does not follow that a sale of national obligations to foreigners, and the consequent creation of an annual liability to remit an amount of interest to them, must necessarily be disadvantages. The bonds sent to Europe are sold, not given, to the takers, and the point is, do the Americans get a commodity in return that may be equal in annual productive power to the amount of interest they have agreed to pay in consideration for it? If such be the [illegible]

case, there is no injury to either party. Supposing they elected to receive gold, and were to lock it up, there would then be a dead annual loss of the interest they were paying; or, supposing that instead they were to receive consignments of silks, wines, or other perishable or consumable articles of luxury, they would then be worse off, since they would have through all time the dead weight of annual interest in place of having gold or its equivalent in store, by parting with which they might at any given period extinguish the liability. On the other hand, if the money received from Europe for the bonds were expended in improvements in land, in the construction of profitable railways or other public works, or in the importation of labor, the result from augmented production might not merely compensate for the payments to be made, but yield a constantly-increasing surplus. It is for those who are interested, either as visitors or otherwise, to form their own opinion as to the degree in which these several modes prevail. At the same time it is always necessary to recollect that people who are liable for a debt are apt to complain of its burden while they entirely forget the benefits it may have brought to them, and that an annual heavy payment to foreigners has a much more dangerous element of unpopularity than would exist in the case of a liability held exclusively at home.

MINOR MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Improvements About the Public Buildings—What the City is and What it Should Be—The School Troubles—What is White and What is Colored—The Ridiculous Proceedings at the Saturday Evening Women's Suffrage Meetings.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.

Many substantial improvements have taken place in the nation's capital during the past Summer; more are in progress, very many more in contemplation, and all are needed. The immediate vicinity of the Capitol building, especially, affords evidence that it has shared in the general progress. The grading of the grounds on the north and south of the building, which is now nearly finished, has involved the reduction of a formidable hill on the north and the filling in of a valley at the south. To accomplish this the stables north and south of the building have been removed and much of the rubbish cleared away, but the grand edifice still suggests the appearance of a beautiful but untidy housewife among her disorder. A number of extensive, low, cheap, unpainted wooden sheds, pertaining to a street railway, and a line of shanties occupied as drinking saloons, connect the Capitol grounds with the very undignified-looking depot of the great railroad monopoly which furnishes our only line of communication with the country, East, West, or North, while in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol parks much of the ground, where streets are soon to be, is yet as ungraded as it was before the discovery of America. Still, the work of grading and otherwise improving goes steadily on, and it is thought that these wretched hovels, the canal, the shabby market, and similar blemishes which mar the beauty of the city, will soon disappear before the new and surprising public spirit which has lately dawned upon our citizens. At last they seem fully awake to the importance of the subject, determined to have a World's Fair here, and to retain the capital where the fathers of the Revolution established it. The most torpid "old citizens" seem suddenly inspired with the necessity of energy and enterprise to make Washington what the national capital should be, and what its founders intended it to be—the most beautiful city in America, perhaps in the world.

There is no reason why Washington should not in time become one of the great cities of the world, for commerce, manufactures, population and everything which makes a city great. Capital and enterprise only are needed to develop the resources of the city and surrounding country, to utilize for manufacturing purposes the almost unlimited advantages of water power to be found in the District, and to build railroads which will connect us with the outer world, and render the land in our vicinity, now neglected, valuable for agricultural purposes. Well aware of the immense material advantages which must necessarily result to the city from the presence of the World's Fair, the sagacious business men of Washington are actively engaged in efforts to secure it, and such has been their success that it is now considered a foregone conclusion, and is spoken of here as any other expected event. The amount of energy, zeal and generosity displayed by them in subscribing and making others subscribe to the fund for this object is something really wonderful. No one ever expected to see so much life in "these dry bones"—some of them are very dry—until resurrection day.

THE QUESTION OF COLOR IN THE SCHOOLS.

Among the recent improvements in Washington is a magnificent school building, costing $225,000; outside, an architectural beauty; inside, splendid, airy rooms, capable of holding one thousand pupils. It is called the Franklin School, and is just opened for the first time. With its christening classes has come up a serious and exciting question. Not whether the Bible shall or shall not be read as a text book—that, according to the rules, is read daily in every school in the city without public objection as yet. Washington, with all its reputation for "total depravity," is slower than some sister cities in opening such questions as this. But there happens to be among the "old inhabitants," as also among the "new comers"—the two distinctive citizen elements of the Washington of to-day—a number, amounting to a class, of white people who have added to their Anglo-American a modicum of African blood. This is the rock upon which our schools and public officers as well as parental opinions are splitting. About four months ago, in another school district, the threatening storm-cloud first appeared. A boy and his sister, apparently white, were admitted to schools in the Seventh Ward, when an excitement soon arose about them, it being alleged that they were colored. Superintendent RICHARDS was sent for to pick out the boy, and after three attempts, in which he selected boys whose white parentage and genealogy was indisputable, finally gave it up, and the boy still remains in the school, though his sister was compelled to leave hers. The beautiful Franklin School has a colored trustee, appointed by the Mayor, there being no distinction on account of color permitted by the present Washington law, in holding these offices. This trustee gave Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN an order for the admission of his daughter to the school. After her admission it was found that she was not a pure Caucasian. The excitement occasioned by this discovery has led to a disclosure of the fact that there were already in the same school other similar cases, but neither the trustees nor the teachers have yet been enabled to discover who they are.

What shall we do with this white class of "colored" children, many of them scant octoroons, and whiter than a majority of white children? The question is yet in its infancy here. Other white children of suspected purity of blood are appealing for admission, and the gate has been left wide open for them apparently, for two negroes have been appointed on the Board of Trustees for white schools. Congress will undoubtedly be called upon immediately to open the schools alike to all. The prejudices of the superior race are in arms. But the question seems, on the whole, to be one of color rather than of race, and, to carry out its logical results, we should have a new system of grading our schools adopted—that of color. Let none but blonde go to the same school, and let them be taught by none but blonde, the same rule, of course, applying to brunettes, octoroons, quadroons, mulattoes and negroes.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

The confusion of the so-called woman suffrage meetings held every Saturday evening is increasing at every new meeting. They are now "confusion worse confounded." The disorderly proceedings, being published at length in the city Press, and noticed in telegraphic dispatches throughout the country, are really attracting more attention than is warranted by the small number of obscure people. Indeed, the last few meetings are considered a grand success by the anomalous managers of the concern, because the hall was full of persons who, attracted by previous droll reports of meetings, came to "have some fun," and considered that they could not spend their twenty-five cents to better advantage in any of the low places of amusement to which they were in the habit of [illegible] going. Of such people as these have the late "free discussion meetings" been composed, with a slight addition of young men of a more intellectual type, whose object in coming is to say witty things on one side or other side of the question; young lawyers who improve the opportunity to air themselves and their knowledge of BLACKSTONE in a ten minutes' debate, and enjoy themselves quite regardless of the "cause" itself. Very few women have the "brass" and "moral courage," they call it, to show their faces among this motley crowd. Only two or three of the first organizers of the "Universal Franchise Association" continue in it. One by one they have left in disgust as the organization become swamped by a number of eccentric people, hungering after notoriety, who soon made themselves the chief feature of the meetings. But when these meetings were managed by "Professor" J. K. H. WILCOX and Dr. MARY WALKER, they were decent and respectable compared to what they have been during the past few months. At that time much complaint was heard among the strong-minded women that the peculiar dress of Dr. MARY, and the egotistic simplicity of the self-styled "Professor" excited ridicule; but now nothing seems so much desired as ridicule by those who are managing the "show." They seem so desirous to obtain the crown of martyrdom as to be willing to write themselves fools and lunatics in order to obtain it. In the exclusive woman's meeting held last Wednesday afternoon, in which some women expressed their disapprobation of the Saturday evening meetings, the lady who presided stated that she thought "nothing could have brought HORACE GREELEY around to our side but such persecution as this." But in truth they are not persecuted. They are carrying on a licensed twenty-five cent show for the avowed purpose of obtaining the notoriety and the money. Even the policemen detailed to attend the last meeting for the purpose of preserving the peace, enjoyed the rout with the rest, and could think of nothing but laughing at the absurd performances of the managers of the show and remarks of the audience. Most of them do not care to oppose "woman's rights," being quite indifferent to this and all other questions of the day; they only want the fun for which they paid their money.

The question of "woman suffrage" is so largely suggestive of fun to the minds of many people that it requires to be treated before the public in a sensible and dignified manner, to command the serious attention the importance of the subject merits. But when a number of ill-assorted, eccentric persons, like those who now call themselves the "Universal Franchise Association," attempt to become the pioneers of new ideas pertaining to the relations of the sexes, and invite free discussion thereon, they make their cause appear to lack rather than possess merit, and call attention to it only to excite prejudice. Whatever the merits of the question may be, it is now before the public for rational consideration, and if it has passed the stage of ridicule, it should be discussed with a dignity and seriousness consistent with the grave nature of the interests it involves. LUZ.

SIGHTS IN JAPAN.

Along the Inland Sea—The Sail to Nagasaki—On Board the New-York—European Manners of the Japanese—Significant Straws—The City of Osaka—Scene in a Temple of the Sinto Sect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAGASAKI, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1869.

Yeddo is invested with new attractions, now that it has become the capital of the Mikado, instead of the Tycoon. But I had "done" it ten years ago more thoroughly than I could hope to do on this occasion. So denying myself the pleasure of seeing again its vast assemblage of pretty villas, each the abode of a nobleman and his retainers, its temples hidden in impenetrable shades, its bazaars ablaze with lacquer, and its streets glittering with princely pageants, I took the *New-York* for Nagasaki, *via* the inland sea.

THE MOUNTAINS AND VOLCANOS.

Fusi-Ama, venerated as the guardian, and admired as the pride of the Island Empire, looked down upon us as we rounded the cape and steamed away for the south. A perfect cone, except that its truncated summit indicates a crater which at long intervals bursts into fearful activity, this noble mountain rises from the plain to the height of 12,000 feet. Even in Midsummer its rifted sides are streaked with snow, and its head, if it had any, would be covered with a shining crown. It stands as a beacon visible at the distance of a hundred miles, and the Japanese show at once their patriotism and their good taste in taking it as the favorite emblazonment of their ornamental wares. Oho-sima, a minor volcano, in a perpetual state of what by a Hibernianism we might call sluggish activity, rose on our left as we passed the harbor of Simoda, reminding us by its fitful puffing of the sources of that earthquake by which, a few years ago, this city was nearly destroyed, while a Russian war frigate was wrecked at her anchorage, and the waves, excited by the great commotion, rolled across the entire breadth of the Pacific. There are said to be ten seats of volcanic action, in which the Japanese locate the "ten hells" of the Budhist religion; and so subject are these islands to sudden tremors that a friend of mine, undertaking to count the shocks he might experience during his residence, desisted from the attempt on reaching the number of thirty-six, which occurred in the lapse of a few days. The earth lost to him the attributes of *terra firma*, and heaving and undulating beneath his feet, it seemed to his excited imagination to be a green scum floating on the surface of a lake of lava.

EUROPEAN MANNERS AMONG THE JAPANESE.

Our spacious steamer was crowded with Japanese passengers. The Parliament or Congress, of which I wrote you in my last, having adjourned, or rather dissolved, several Princes, with their retinues, were returning to their estates in the southern Provinces. All who enjoyed the dignity of wearing a sword claimed and received first-class accommodations. And it was amusing to see men who at home never take their meals at a table, sit on a chair or eat with a knife and fork, seriously addressing themselves to all the formalities of an American dinner. They had indeed a separate table, but it was served in every particular like that occupied by the "foreign" passengers. In this they were not constrained as invited guests, but as willing imitators of customs which they esteemed as better than their own, they simply demanding the fare they had paid for. The Hindoo breaks into open revolt if required to bite the end off a greased cartridge; and he throws away his dish of rice if the shadow of a passing white man happens to fall on it. The Chinese cleaves to the chop-sticks of his forefathers as an obligation of filial piety, and asserts that though power may be on the side of the "barbarian," the Chinese is still the paragon of refinement. But no such gulf as caste or cast-iron custom separates the Japanese from ourselves. As they eat our food, they will soon learn to think our thoughts and entertain our sentiments. These inward changes were foreshadowed by still other indications that might have been observed at that table of the Daimios. One of the guests, an officer of high rank, was dressed completely in the European style. Others had on simply a coat or trowsers of foreign make; while in numerous instances there was nothing but a hat, boots or shoes to iddicate their growing conformity to European manners. At Nagaskai (to anticipate a little) a body of soldiers are training in foreign tactics, and clad in foreign uniform. These are straws, but they show which way the wind blows; and it was more than a straw when one of the princes thankfully accepted a New Testament, which it would have been death to receive a few years ago.

BEAUTY OF THE INLAND SEA.

Passing a narrow strait, the inland sea burst on us in a bewildering monotony of beauty. Winding passages, which it would require the clue of an Ariadne, or, better still, an accurate chart, to remember or retrace—islands, reproducing the thousand isles' of the St. Lawrence many times over, and suggesting as they rose above the water in green hummocks or nodules, that they might have descended originally in the form of a meteoric shower; shores, with their waving lines expanding to make room for bodies of water like those of our great lakes, and then contracting to form the links that chain them together; waters that smile and mountains that frown, the molten rocks having been lashed into angry waves by some fierce tempest and then congealed in their present postures; such were the leading features reproduced with little variation in each section of the panorama.

SOME GROWING CITIES.

Arriving at Hiogo, a spell of bad weather prevented my visiting the great city of Osaka, only sixteen miles distant; but I consoled myself by reflecting that it resembles Yeddo as much as Japanese cities are all alike, as much so at least as Japanese faces, which it sorely puzzles a foreigner to distinguish. Osaka is newly opened to foreign trade, and a few "foreigners" (this word has a technical sense in Eastern Asia, and means white people,) are beginning to settle there; but it is inaccessible to foreign shipping; and Hiogo, or Kobe, as the place is beginning to be called, must be to it what Callao is to Lima, or Yokohama to Yeddo. At this young port trade is rapidly on the increase, and it promises at no distant day to offer a more formidable competition to its more northern rival. Resting, like the latter, on the secure basis of a silk and tea producing district, it has the advantage of access to various commodities—among them camphor and varnish—which require a warmer climate. It enjoys, too, an immense market for its imports—Kioto, the Miaco of the ancient books, the abode of the ghostly DAIRI, who now comes to the front as the Mikado of to-day—lying, with its luxurious millions, in the rear of Osaka, while the great Lake of Oitz and the rivers of the interior open up a highway to the principalities of the West. I would rather buy property at Hiogo than in any other seaport of Japan.

TEMPLE OF THE SINTO SECT.

When the sky began to close I climbed a hill—a mountain I might call it if I were not so conscientiously veracious—and enjoyed a magnificent prospect, which, however, I shall not pause to describe. On the hillside stood a little temple of the Sinto sect, or rather of the State religion, as it has now become. A small room of unpainted wood, (I speak of the shrine,) the reverse of imposing, as are all the religious structures in these islands; its location was picturesque; and the fine avenue of trees and the succession of sculptured gateways that conducted to it announced that it must be regarded as peculiarly sacred. It was elevated to the God of Agriculture; and a subordinate idol in a side apartment, which seemed to attract no inconsiderable share of worship, was a horse, labeled in Chinese characters *Shin-Ma*—the "divine horse." A boy, the son of one of the priests, (they are not celibate,) was reading in Chinese the discourses of CONFUCIUS; and scenes and ceremonies alike reminded us of the neighboring mainland. The Sinto religion is the Tanism or native worship of the Chinese, which found its way into these islands with the first germs of Chinese civilization, at least six centuries before the Christian era. Buddhism entered by way of China at a later date, and the whole intellectual culture of these imitative islanders appears to have been derived from that continental Empire. Hitherto they have looked up to the Chinese; but now they are beginning to despise them, and to look to the West for better models. It will interest many of your readers to know that Right Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, American Bishop of China and Japan, has determined to place his See at Osaka. He has the largest diocese in the world—swaying the crozier over two of its most populous Empires.

THE STRAIT OF SIMONOSAKI.

Leaving Hiogo, the Strait of Simonosaki, let us into the China Sea, or the Sea of Japan as it is more usually called. This strait is of historic note. It was here that two of the Princes tried the range of their cannon from the opposite shores about five years ago, and the victorious CHOSIN undertook to close this western gate against the commerce of the world. The ships of the Treaty Powers, however, soon demolished his batteries, and dispelled his fine dream of a *mare clausum*.

NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki was our last landing place in the realm of Japan—a city beautiful for situation, encompassed with mountain walls, and looking down upon an isle-dotted harbor, which if not absolutely peerless, is scarcely surpassed by any other on the face of the globe. It is a modern city, erected about three centuries ago as a depot for Portuguese trade. At first it was a Christian city—*i. e.* it was ruled over by a Christian Prince, and for a long time no idol temple was allowed within its limits. Later in its history, however, it became still more noted for the cruel extirpation of native Christianity. Multitudes of its people were precipitated from a Tarpeian rock, that rises in its harbor, and the rest were compelled as an annual ceremony to trample on the cross. And it is here more than anywhere else, that the long insulted cross is again raising its head. So many secret believers of the old stock have come forth (a Romish Bishop claims twenty thousand in all the islands,) and so many new converts have joined them that the Government began to be alarmed last year, and undertook to extinguish the flame that was bursting out anew. A hundred and fifty were seized one day and sent into banishment, where many have died, and whence none have returned. And about a fortnight since, as I was informed by the French Consul, a dozen more were dragged before the Governor and ordered to recant. Refusing to do so, they were threatened with death; but the next day were released without foreign interference. In Japan it is not likely that the old fires will ever break out again. The public sentiment of Christendom is felt as a power, and the mind of Japan is gravitating steadily in that direction.

A BREAD RIOT.

A bread riot, a novelty in these islands, has just occurred here, 1,200 men parading in front of the Governor's palace, and then proceeding to break open the shops of certain traders, whom they accused of raising the price of food. The season has been so wet that a famine is threatened. W. A. P. M.

Prince Alfred in Yokohama—His Want of Courtesy—A Japanese Execution—Queer Sights and Scenes—A Terrific Gale—Accident to the Idaho—A Delaware Middy's Letter.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FLAGSHIP DELAWARE, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1869.

We are now lying in Yokohama Bay, but will probably be on our way southward before long. During the latter part of August the *Galatea* arrived, having on board Prince ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh. The next day at 10 A. M. he gave a reception on shore at the residence of the English Consul. As his Royal Highness did not think it necessary to extend the courtesy of a salute to either the American or French Admirals, neither of them attended the reception. Promptly at 1 P. M., however, the salute was fired and returned. On the whole I do not think His Royal Highness left a very favorable impression on the minds of the inhabitants of Yokohama.

A JAPANESE EXECUTION.

I had an opportunity of witnessing an execution on shore. By the Japanese death is regarded with an indifference as astonishing as it is lamentable. After we had been on the ground an hour and a half, the executioner and his son arrived. The old fellow would have rivaled in politeness a French dancing master; he bowed, scraped, and gave us to understand that he was delighted to see us, and would make the entertainment as pleasant as possible. His son looked nervous, as though but ill pleased with his duty. (The office of executioner descends from father to son.) The old fellow was whetting his sword all the time; it was about four feet long, double handed and curved. Three judges officiated, one of whom appeared to be a mere boy. The condemned, three in number, cleanly dressed, with their hands tied behind them, were led to the ground by six officials. Each had a long string of beads around his neck. On the ground these were removed, and a light bandage passed around the head of each and over the eyes. They were led one by one to a hole in the earth, about three feet square, and nine inches deep; each was pressed on his knees, with his head over the hole, when in an instant the sword fell, and the head was severed from the body, and fell into the hole. A bucket of water was thrown over each head, after which they were taken out to be exhibited in a public place for three days. Each trunk was seized by the feet, jerked a short distance away, struck three or four violent blows upon the back, covered with a mat, and so left. Death is instantaneous, and the passive state of the body would imply painless. The offence of these men was theft. Crucifixion and fire are resorted to in extreme cases. The hari-kari is allowed to criminals who belong to the nobility, or of wealth and influence; it is performed in public, and leaves no dishonor.

ACCIDENT TO THE IDAHO.

On Sept. 26 the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *America* arrived, bringing the intelligence that the *Idaho* storeship for this squadron (having left here Sept. 19) was dismasted, having been seen by her near Rock Island, about seventy-four miles from here. We immediately got up steam, and cruised about for five days without success, when we returned, finding the *Idaho* at anchor, having arrived the day previous. She lost her maintopmast, fore, main and mizzen topgallant masts, and main yard. The only sail carried was a close-reefed maintopsail and stormsails. Three of her boats were carried away by the gale, one of the[illegible] feet up the main[illegible] fully ten minutes [illegible] it to fall. It was without doubt the heaviest gale ever experienced on this coast.

RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND JAPAN.

On Oct. 3, two Austrian ships—frigate *Donau*, and corvette *Friedrich*—arrived, under command of Rear-Admiral PETZ. It is rumored that he is come armed with full powers to negotiate a treaty between Austria and Japan. On Oct. 4 all the vessels (foreign) of war in the harbor joined in celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of FRANCIS JOSEPH II. Admiral PETZ gave a dinner; Admiral ROWAN and a great many other officers attended. On his leaving (about 9 P. M.) the Austrian flagship was illuminated, showing beautifully, with a background of pitchy darkness. ROLLING JOHNNY.

P. S.—Since writing the above the rumor has been verified. Admiral PETZ has been heard to say that the object of his mission was a treaty with Japan.

A WESTERN MONSTER.

The New Sensation in Illinois—Discovery of the Bones of a Monster of the Past—What is it?

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1869.

A discovery has been made near the village of Wheaton, in Dupage County, about twenty miles west of this city, which is creating considerable excitement in the vicinity and which is of much interest to the scientific world. It consists of the bones of a hugh animal of the past ages, estimated to be twenty-five feet in length and fifteen feet in height. A Mr. HORACE JAYNE made the discovery. The water in his well gave out, and he sought the lowest part of his farm to obtain a supply for his cattle by digging a "hole in the ground." He proposed to make an excavation about five feet deep, and of sufficient dimensions to enable his animals to get at the water. He dug until he had reached about the proposed depth, when his spade struck against some hard substance. He carefully cleared away the dirt, and exhumed a massive bone, which proved to be the shoulder blade of some monster who had flourished anterior to the man period. The news of the discovery getting abroad, large numbers were attracted to the spot, and five or six men commenced digging for the remaining bones of this antique structure. This labor has been rewarded by the excavation of several others. Among them were four immense ribs and twelve or fifteen sections of the vertebræ, and others—all indicating huge dimensions.

The following description of the remains found has been written out by Dr. A. H. HIATT:

"The thigh-bone of the fore leg measures three feet one inch in length from joint to joint, and around the middle the circumference is three feet and one-half inch. It is ham-shaped, broad and flat at one end, where it measures two feet two inches across. There are some cavities or grooves where the sinews stretched themselves at one time, probably. The bone of the lower joint, or to use a familiar term, the shin-bone, is two feet eight inches long. The length of the two together is five feet ten inches. To this must be added eighteen inches at least for the ankle-joint and hoof, which would make the length of the leg from the shoulder-blade to the hoof seven feet four inches, or nearly as high as CHANG the giant. The shoulder-blade is three feet long, and through the middle of it runs a ridge or partition averaging six inches from the sides. A flat piece of bone which ran out from the joint, but which was broken off by carelessness or by accident, measures thirteen inches in length, and about eight inches in width. The length from the outer edge of this bone to the shoulder joint is two feet four inches. Adding three feet, the length of the shoulder-blade, to seven feet four inches, the previously computed length of the leg, gives ten feet four inches, the height of the animal to the top of the shoulder blade. The total height cannot as yet be stated authoritatively, and is merely conjecture. In calculating this, or rather guessing at it, for it is no more than guess-work, the habits of the animal have to be taken into account. If the animal were of the burrowing species, which, considering its size, is not likely, only eighteen inches, or two feet, should be added. But if it were a more noble brute, standing more erect, like the horse, for instance, four or five feet should be added. This latter supposition is more likely to be true. Taking it for granted, as, under present circumstances, much has to be taken for granted, and the height of the top of the animal's head from the ground would be, at the lowest estimate, fourteen feet four inches.

Now arises the question whether the other bones are in proportion. Four ribs were found, besides numerous scraps of ribs. These four were not of full size, the ends having the appearance of being broken or of having rotted away. They were curved considerably. The lengths of the chords of the arcs which they formed were respectively as follows: No. 1, 3 feet 2 inches; No. 2, 3 feet 10 inches; No. 3, 4 feet 1 inch; No. 4, 4 feet 4 inches. Allowance must be made for what is gone, and also for the length of cartilaginous cord which forms a continuation of all ribs. Comment on these ribs is unnecessary. They speak for themselves. Perhaps it was out of some such sized rib that Eve was manufactured.

The vertebral joints were of different sizes, as they are in all vertebrate animals, that is, those having a back bone. The largest one is sixteen inches long and eleven and a half inches wide. In the centre is an oval-shaped hole measuring five inches by two and a half inches. This hole is largest on the width of the joints, and smallest in the length. This joint is supposed to have been near the neck of the beast. Besides this large one there are eleven smaller vertebræ joints, each having a hole through it. These holes formed a continuous channel for the spinal marrow. The *spinus process*, or the projections by which the joints were connected, are complete on nearly all of the joints found. The *sacrum* or the end of the vertebræ, near the tail, was found in good condition. It is about two feet long, about three feet in circumference at the thickest end, tapering to about two feet in the vicinity of the tail. Probably it was longer at one time, as the tail end looks as if slightly worn away. One of the vertebræ of the tail was found. It is smaller than those of the back and neck. These joints seem to fit each other, and the smallest of the back joints fits the back end of the *sacrum*, and the caudel joint the other end. Of course allowance has to be made for the wearing away caused by their long burial in the ground.

The most important bone is the *innominata*. It is difficult to describe this wonderful bone in an intelligible way. None but those familiar with anatomy can appreciate a description of it and understand its formation, without seeing it. The hip bones, 2 feet 10 inches long, by 13 inches wide, spread out on each side like a pair of huge wings. These are technically called *illium*. The central piece to which these are attached, is 2 feet 10 inches long and 2 feet broad. The length from the extremity of one *illium* to the extremity of the other is 5 feet 6 inches, which would be the breadth of the posterior of the skeleton of the beast. To this at least 6 inches may be added for flesh, making the posterior width of the live animal 6 feet. In this central piece are the holes; one a narrow slit in the middle, and the others on each side, of an oval shape, and measuring 9½ by 4½ inches each. These are designated in scientific language the *thyroid foramen*, through which the blood vessels passed. The middle hole was filled with cartilage when the beast lived. In this mammoth bone are two cavities 8 inches deep, called the *acetabulum*, in which the thigh bones articulate with the hip bone or *pelvis*. The distance between the *acetabulum* is 3 feet, which was the distance between the animal's hind legs.

The thigh bone of the hind leg was of great size. Its length was 3 feet 8 inches, the circumference of the upper end 3 feet 6 inches around the joint, which is perfect, and of the lower end 2 feet 10½ inches. The upper end has two round balls, one projecting beyond the other, corresponding to the socket in which they worked, and the lower end is perfect, and the knee-pan is distinctly defined."

That includes all the bones found up to Saturday night. The position which they relatively occupied in the earth is important. All were found in about the same plane, six feet below the surface. The bones lay on a line running from southeast to northwest. Imagine a square, and the shoulder was found near the northwest corner; and a few broken pieces of ribs further west at the corner. In a southeasterly direction from the shoulder was found the thigh of the fore leg, and extending from it still toward the southeast were found the bones of the leg, or what we have called the shin bones. The *innominata* was found beyond the leg bones in the same direction, and the *sacrum* and hind leg were in the immediate vicinity. The vertebræ joints were scattered to the south of the leg bones. One whole rib and some pieces of rib were found east of the leg and thigh bones.

Practical Friendship Better Than the Policy of Sentiment.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 18.

Mr. PEABODY was, no doubt, a very good and estimable man, whose memory we all deeply respect, but is there any reason why he should always be spoken of as "GEORGE PEABODY!" The affectation may be pardonable in a stump orator, but men like Mr. GLADSTONE and the Bishop of London ought to know better. Again, is it judicious or in accordance with truth to assume that simply because the late Mr. PEABODY extended his charity to the poor of this country, we are, therefore, to swear eternal friendship with America? Mr. GLADSTONE is of opinion that it is most improbable we shall or can ever quarrel with the "country of GEORGE PEABODY." Rev. NEWMAN HALL says that "GEORGE PEABODY is a link of peace and love between the two nations which must never be broken." Everybody knows that peace between England and America does not depend upon the memory of Mr. PEABODY's munificence; it depends on the good behavior of both nations, and if either of them insulted or injured the other, the nation which had been, or conceived itself to have been wronged, would assuredly not be deterred by respect for the late Mr. PEABODY from asserting its own rights in a [illegible] manner. It would be putting the [illegible] philanthropist to a very [illegible] to make it an excuse for acqui[illegible] essence in wrong; and, above all, our public men will do well to remember that the Americans have invented a word called "bunkum," which shows they fully appreciate this kind of oratory at its proper value. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that the Americans are taken in by nonsense of this kind. If we wish to preserve peace between the two countries, the best mode of effecting our object is to be practical, and not sentimental. We have often tried, but never yet found it answer, to make ourselves ridiculous by the policy of sentiment.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

Conclusion of the Suit Against Receiver Gould—How the Compromise was Effected—Proceedings for Foreclosure to be had at the Ensuing Term.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 27.—On the opening of the Court this morning, the arrangement spoken of in your special last night, as being about concluded, proved to be in about the same condition as at the hour of adjournment. It appeared that after a whole day and a night's brooding over the golden egg by counsel, there was not a peep from any source, whereupon the head centers of the numerous parties of legal gentlemen retired to the Clerk's office for further incubation. At midday the Court adjourned for two hours.

At 2 P. M. counsel came in prepared for business. The following paper, signed by BACKUS, ESTEP & BURKE, and S. J. ANDREWS, was read by BACKUS, as follows:

STATE OF OHIO, SUMMIT COUNTY.—Court of Common Pleas.—*John E. Penn vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company et al.*, and *Nathaniel H. Prentiss vs. The Same.*—JAY GOULD, one of the receivers heretofore appointed by said Court in the above-stated cases, by his attorneys, S. J. ANDREWS and BACKUS, ESTEP & BURKE, represent to the Court that, a proposition having been made to him having the assent, in most of its features, of all parties to said suits, that he should resign his position as such receiver, the same to take effect as to the whole line of road, from Salamanca to Dayton, on the 1st day of January, 1870, when the road, and branches including the road, of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, is to go into the possession of the Erie Railway Company, to be held and operated under the lease for the same executed by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to said Erie Railway Company Dec. 7, 1868, including the modification of the same made on the same, until a sale of said Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company's Road shall be made under the proceeding for foreclosure involved in the foregoing cases, and until the confirmation of such sale, unless such lease shall sooner expire, or the same be otherwise legally terminated; the said Erie Railway Company paying rent in accordance with the terms of said lease from said 1st day of January, 1870; and that this Court shall appoint a receiver or receivers in the place of the present receiver, such appointment to take effect on said 1st day of January, 1870, such new receiver to have and exercise, on behalf of the said Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, all the powers of the latter Company under said lease of December, 1868, in respect to the nonpayment of bonds as well as to all other things embraced in said lease. We, the said GOULD, hereby, by his said attorneys, they having his full authority so to act, do accept said proposition, and hereby tender his resignation of said receivership upon the terms above stated.

The following was also read:

I hereby resign the office of receiver in the above-described actions, the same as in the Gould document, this resignation to take effect Jan. 1, 1870.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY.

By W. W. MACFARLAND, Attorney.

Then came the tug of war. Two parties had their ideas about what the journal entry should be—one, representing all the litigants except those for whom OTIS and ADAMS appear, and who are mainly the German claimants,—asked for the order of Court to embrace the following points: Only one receiver; no party to be restrained from legal proceedings to enforce payment by the Erie Road of rents, according to the lease of Dec. 16, 1868, from its date to January, 1870, as though no receiver had been appointed. Those who made this proposition then, with warm and eloquent eulogies, presented the name of Judge REUBEN HITCHCOCK as the receiver, setting forth his eligibility, ability, capability, inflexibility, incorruptibility, availability, and, finally, his entire acceptibility to all claimants against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, whether foreign or domestic. Those who chalked out this programme, claim to represent three-fourths in amount of all claims, and nearly all those junior claims that were the most interested in the honesty of the receiver, the balance of, or the other one-fourth of the claimants being first mortgage bondholders, secured beyond a doubt on the Ohio Division of the road. It was claimed by Mr. HITCHCOCK that he was just the man, for one other reason: He was in no way, nor had he been at any time, connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, engaged for or against the road in any litigation.

Mr. OTIS, for the other, the German claimants, was agreed to most of the proposed entry, indorsing most heartily all that had been said of Judge HITCHCOCK; but his party wanted an addition—Mr. LEWIS H. MEYER, of New-York, of whom all parties spoke well, except as to his seeming to seek the office, while HITCHCOCK did not. The Otis party objected to other proposed points, as, first, if GOULD or the Erie Road don't pay promptly the rents, &c., the receiver is to take the road from him, and so let GOULD out of the lease, the very thing he has been, by fraud, as alleged, trying to do; second, they say there is no use in expending money to keep up the organization and the old name of the road; third, they don't want the company's money put out at interest, but applied to paying debts. All the speakers prided themselves on the amounts they represented. In considering this point, Mr. OTIS read what he said was in the London *Times*, denying what the other parties claimed, namely, that the honorable member of Parliament, DAVID CHADWICK, represented a vast amount of bonds.

These points were argued *pro* and *con*, one of the *pros* complaining that one of the *cons* had blown himself empty and then turned to his co-laborer to pump full his exhausted receiver. Judge RANNEY, in arguing against the eligibility of MEYER, made the point that the Constitution of Ohio forbids any but one of its own citizens holding office, and Judge RANNEY claimed that a receiver was an officer of the Court.

The Court allowed full discussion until but about sufficient time remained for him to get to the cars to take him home, when he called a halt, and appointed Judge REUBEN HITCHCOCK, of Painesville, Ohio, the receiver of the Ohio portion of the road, and put in his pocket both proposed journal entries, with an intimation that he would get one up and send it to the clerk for record. When he does so you shall have the point.

Leave and time was granted for the attorneys to file the necessary papers, so that at the January Term, consisting of the regular term, commencing on the 24th, and the Irish-added week, commencing on 17th, the suits for foreclosure may be pressed to judgments, and a decree for the sale of the road, &c.

It is understood that HITCHCOCK will be appointed by the Courts of Pennsylvania and New-York, receiver, with the same powers as in Ohio. In fixing up this matter there appeared to be some dull axes, as to who Mr. this or that, in case he was made receiver, would appoint as attorney to the said receiver, and probably that ax has the promise of being ground. But the fortunate expectant of that place also wanted to name the bank to receive the deposits. That ax is dull yet. It is understood that a former fellow-citizen, but now a Clevelander, Captain CHAS. B. BERNARD, is to have a place where his very remarkable figuring may be available. When the Court orders the road sold, he will probably appoint a Commissioner. There will not be many willing to take that place, in these times of high hotel bills, and heavy tax on whisky and other necessaries of life. The legal fee is only two per centum on the first $1,000, and one per centum on all sums over that amount, which is paid over in Court. The probability is that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will not any more than pay its debts—say $100,000,000. Won't the *Commercial's* bookkeeper figure that up, so that if your reporter should be sent up here again, and that little office should seek him, and he, like a good Democrat, not decline, he may know the amount in postal coming to him after treating the Court, and JIM FISK, and the rest of the fellows?

A BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Twenty Engaged on Each Side—Three Killed, One Mortally Wounded—Recruiting and Arming for a Renewal of Hostilities.

From the Stanford (Ky.) Dispatch, Nov. 26.

On Saturday evening last, about 3 o'clock, a terrible fight commenced on the public square, in the town of Somerset, Pulaski County, and lasted until the parties had exhausted their ammunition. Three men, TODD, DALTON and WM. PLEASONTS, were killed, and one man, JAMES PLEASONTS, desperately wounded. About twenty men were engaged on each side. The difficulty originated over the whipping of a man by the name of COOPER by a party of Regulators. This man COOPER, who lives somewhere on Fishing Creek, below Somerset, is said to be a bad character, and was a short time ago taken from his house by a party of men at night and severely whipped. Afterward he armed himself and made war against a number of his neighbors whom he accused of whipping him. One man was shot by him and several others taken unawares and knocked down with his iron ramrod and severely beaten. He also swore out a warrant against a number of persons and had them arrested. Saturday last was the day fixed for their trial. On the morning of that day COOPER and his friends came into the town of Somerset in a wagon, concealing their guns under some hay in the bed of the wagon. The trial of the parties who were arrested was postponed until the succeeding Wednesday. The quarrel commenced between the parties, and continued to grow warmer and more aggravating until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it culminated in a regular pitched battle. It seems that in the progress of the quarrel one of the parties challenged another to shout for JEFF. DAVIS, which was done. The fight then commenced in desperate earnest, being brought on by the Anti-Lynch party making the first offensive demonstrations. The Anti-Lynchers, under the leadership of a man named LOGAN, retreated out the Mt. Vernon road, about two hundred yards, to where they had sent their wagon, in charge of one of their comrades, procured their guns, returned to the public square, and made a furious attack upon their opponents. Both parties [illegible] being without ammunition. [illegible] Marshal [illegible], with a posse of [illegible] endeavored to prevent the fight, but [illegible] were too numerous, and he finally [illegible] himself and posse to a safe distance [illegible] the desperate riot and difficulty to [illegible] one hundred and fifty shots were fired [illegible]

Of the family of PLEASONTS who were engaged in it, one cousin was killed on one side, and another was mortally wounded on the other, having his skull broken from a blow, and some very bad cuts on his neck and chest. The DALTONS also divided in the fight, and also the BURTONS.

On Wednesday last one of the hostile parties which had recruited its forces until they numbered forty men, approached to within two miles of Somerset, but were warned by citizens of the town not to come in under a penalty of being fired upon. The other party was also, on the same morning, in the neighborhood of the town, and received a like message from the citizens, and both parties retired. So much apprehension exists in the town of Somerset that the whole population is in arms to prevent the recurrence of another such difficulty as the one which took place on Saturday last, and Pulaski County is enjoying a reign of anarchy and terror.

Babyland in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Nov. 28 a young lady, "not a Fifth-avenue butterfly," desires to know how she may help the poor, and in your issue of the 29th you propose that she and those like her should start a refuge for children similar to the one described in "Babyland." Allow me to state that such an institution, in excellent working order, already exists, which deserves all the support a benevolent public can give. It is St. Barnabas' House, and is situated at No. 304 Mulberry-street, near Bleecker. It is under the charge of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, a diocesan sisterhood of the Episcopal Church. These Sisters take charge of children while their mothers are out at work, beside a number of littles ones who, having no homes, are kept in the House altogether.

St. Barnabas also furnishes a temporary home for poor girls and women desirous of employment, and is in all respects a most deserving charity. Any contributions of money or clothing will be most thankfully received and usefully applied by the Sisters. If the young lady referred to will visit the institution, which is easy of access, she will, I am sure, be at no loss hereafter for a channel through which her charities may beneficially flow. F. L. R.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 29, 1869.

[The letter of "N. T. D." has elicited another response—a statement of a case of distress—the particulars of which are at her service.—TIMES.]

The Richmond, Transport to the Inconstant—Her History.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In alluding to the peculiar fitness of the United States steamer *Richmond*, as an accompanying transport to the *Inconstant*, detailed by the English Government to convey the remains of the great benefactor, GEORGE PEABODY, to this country, your Washington correspondent, in his letter of Nov. 22, commits a very great error in asserting that "this vessel led the attack" in the memorable battle of Mobile Bay. He is correct in stating that the *Richmond* was commanded by Commodore ALDEN on the Mississippi in 1862, and was one of Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet which passed the forts which resulted in the capture of New-Orleans; but in the action off Mobile, in 1864, she was commanded by Commodore THORNTON A. JENKINS, and was the third vessel in the line, the advance being led by Admiral FARRAGUT himself, in the old *Hartford*, with the *Metacomet* lashed to her port side—engaging the batteries and the ram *Tennessee* far ahead of all their "file closers."

In this action she was certainly struck as often as your correspondent states, and acquitted herself most nobly under her daring commander.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1869.

Brown and Randall, and the Suit Against the Inman Steamers.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Nov. 29.

A short time ago we stated that we had heard a story that BROWN and RANDALL, the oarsmen, were stopping in England as witnesses in a suit against the Inman line of steamers, and that their expenses were being paid by the plaintiff in the suit. We are authorized to state the following particulars: There were two ladies injured instead of one. Both fell through the skylight of the steamer over the engine, a distance of thirty feet, injuring them severely. Both instituted an action against the Company, the damages being held at £6,000. All the passengers who witnessed the accident (with the exception of WALTER BROWN) gave their evidence freely, before solicitors, without delay to any of them. Neither of the injured ladies are paying the expenses of witnesses, nor have they done so. As regards WALTER BROWN, on the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool, he generously offered his evidence to the husbands of both ladies, stating that be was a shipbuilder, knew the requirements of the law relating to such places on shipboard, and spoke in emphatic terms of the culpable negligence of the Company in having such places exposed for people to fall into. Mr. BROWN was thanked kindly for his offer, but has not been asked to give his evidence in behalf of either of the injured parties, much less has he been supported by them. Our informant states that it is reported that BROWN is now a witness for the Inman Steamship Company against the injured ladies.

New Railroad from New-Rochelle to the Harlem River.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Dec. 1.

We understand that on Monday, Hon. WM. D. BISHOP, accompanied by some other gentlemen interested in railroad matters, examined the route of the proposed railroad between New-Rochelle and the Harlem River, with the object of making arrangements for the right of way along the line recently surveyed. The charter of the proposed line was controlled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD & Co., and, on their suspension, passed, as we have already stated, into the control of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Mr. BISHOP intends, as we learn, to immediately construct the line from New-Rochelle to the Harlem River. It will pass through a very thickly settled portion of Westchester County, which at present has scant railroad facilities. While a large number of the residents are engaged in business in New-York, they have in several instances to ride a long distance before reaching a railroad depot. The new route must therefore very much increase the business of the road. It is, moreover, understood that the multiplication of passenger trains on the Harlem Road which will ensue from the completion of the depot in Forty-second-street will so crowd the track that there will be hardly room for the business of the New-York and New-Haven Company. The latter Company will, of course, have to seek a new terminus in New-York, and it is understood they have made arrangements so as to be ready by the time the new union depot is completed. Work upon the new line will be commenced immediately and carried on with vigor.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Nov. 18, 1869: New-York—J. B. Sprague, S. L. Post, Jr., A. S. Peabody, E. S. Dewing, J. Van West Baldwin, Harry Russell, R. E. Fenton, E. A. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cram, F. G. Conkling, Johnston Livingston and family, C. B. Hackley and wife, Mrs. Henry Keep, Miss Emma G. Keep, Miss Anna Havemeyer, D. Lowber Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, D. P. Morgan and family, Mrs. Martha Livingston Clements, J. C. Runkle and family, Mrs. F. E. Musgrave, George Kemp and family, T. C. Glazier, F. W. Weld, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goodall and son, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Herring and daughter, Mrs. Wm. H. Ellery. Boston—Joseph Sawyer and family, Mrs. C. E. Bancroft, Miss Bessie Bancroft, Miss J. T. Bolles, Charles H. Rogers, C. L. Kettle, D. M. Clapp, F. V. Blake, R. M. Clarke, J. W. Champney, J. W. Austin, Mrs. Austin and three children, Miss Fanny Rea, Miss Maria E. Dexter, A. S. Tozier, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Batchelder, George B. Sohier, J. W. Clark, Jr. Philadelphia—W. D. Bell, W. S. Gibson, Jay Cooke, Jr. Cambridge—J. W. Merrill and family, Mrs. E. M. Livermore, H. A. Stevens. Rochester—Mrs. Dr. Dolley and son, C. P. Bromley, Geo. R. Clark, Miss M. J. Clark. St. Louis—J. Richardson and daughter, P. L. Foy, Pierre Chouteau, A. de Lassus. Cleveland—Miss A. W. Shennan, Miss L. W. Shennan, Miss J. S. Parsons, Miss R. E. Johns. San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, J. Clarke. Detroit—Mr. and Mrs. P. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wight. Chicago—P. H. Smith and family. Brooklyn—L. Birdseye, J. S. Dessoulary, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brownson, Miss Brownson, Miss S. Oakley. Watertown—Mrs. Pearson Mundy, S. Floyd Hoard, N. W. Mundy. California—S. E. Alden and wife, Miss Elsie Alden. New-Orleans—Dr. James O. Noyes and wife. Massachusetts—J. W. Clark and son. United States of America—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cragg, Mrs. M. A. Riggs. Rome—Mrs. E. C. Cushman, Dr. J. B. Gould.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that General GEORGE P. IHRIE, whom the Alaskans have sent as their Delegate to Washington, is just such a representative as the people of the newly-acquired domain require at the national capital. He will ask that the new possession may become a Territory, with a Territorial Governor and Legislature.

The Great Speech of Napoleon "Falls Flat."

Universal Disappointment of the French People.

Cuban Recognition in the South Carolina Legislature.

Thrilling Narrative of the Idaho in a Typhoon.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

FRANCE.

Content and the Emperor—The Imperial Speech — Disappointment — Personal Government and Ministerial Responsibility.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—It is reported that M. GUIZOT has audience with the Emperor every morning. Apprehensions are entertained of disturbances on the anniversary of the death of HAYDEN.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Times* of to-day, in an editorial article on political affairs in France, says: "The Emperor has not yet mastered the full truth. The Ministerial responsibility which he conceded is incompatible with the theory of personal government, which he would fain retain. He is embarrassed between the two principles, undecided, halting; and it is uncertain which way the will incline. Time was when such a condition would bode ill for the peaceful development of French progress, but it is now past."

The various Paris letters published in the morning papers to-day, agree that the Emperor's speech, on the opening of the Corps Legislatif, "fell flat." The public mind is disappointed. The more the speech is considered, the less it is liked.

M. SCHNEIDER has been reelected President of the Corps Legislatif.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Remains of Mr. Peabody—Feniamism—Duty on French Textiles.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—It is now settled that Her Majesty's ship *Monarch*, with the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY, will sail for America next Wednesday. The Irish of Southwark have put the Fenian BURKE forward as a candidate for the House of Commons. There is considerable agitation in commercial circles at Manchester and elsewhere relative to the increase of duty on French textiles.

RUSSIA.

Cultivation of Cotton in Asia—Competition with the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—A deputation waited on Prince GORTSCHAKOFF yesterday relative to establishing cotton fields and cotton trade at Khiva, Bokhara and elsewhere in the Asiatic Possessions of Russia, in order to be able to successfully compete with the United States. The Prince promised the scheme his support.

TURKEY.

Seizure of a Powder Vessel—The Bulgarian Insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—A steamer, laden with gunpowder, was seized in this harbor to-day, on suspicion of being destined for insurgents in Bulgaria.

PRUSSIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Burlingame's Mission—An Interview with the Foreign Minister.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Mr. BURLINGAME and the other members of the Chinese Embassy were received at the Foreign Office to-day. The American treaty will probably be the base of that made with Prussia.

PARAGUAY.

Count d'Eu at San Estanislas—Lopez Gone.

LISBON, Dec. 1.—Later advices from Paraguay state that Count D'EU, in his pursuit of President LOPEZ had arrived at San Estanislas, lately occupied by the troops of LOPEZ.

CUBA.

A Spanish Frigate with Troops—Prisoners Sent to Spain—South Carolina Votes for Recognition.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—A Spanish frigate arrived here to-day from Spain, bringing a battalion of troops for service in the island. H. C. HALL, the newly-appointed American Consul-General in Havana, to-day took possession of the United States Consulate. The merchants of Havana are desirous that the appointment of Mr. HALL be permanent. A detachment of prisoners were yesterday sent to Spain. Among them were Colonel UDAETA, who surrendered at Bayamo, and ADOLFO MOLINER, a wealthy planter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.—Both Houses of the Legislature to-day adopted resolutions expressive of sympathy for Cuba, requesting the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the United States, and pledging the last dollar and man to the Government in case of war.

CANADA.

The Red River Difficulty—Propositions to be Discussed.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 1.—Late Red River advices at St. Paul, say the Convention was assembled at Fort Garry, on Nov. 16, to discuss the following propositions: First, the compromise with Governor MCDOUGALL; second, an independent republic; third, annexation to the United States; fourth, a colony under Great Britain; fifth, a return to the Hudson's Bay Company's rule. So far the French half breeds only have taken up arms. The English and Scotch half breeds are yet undecided.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says an arrival from Pembina brings a proclamation from Governor MCTAVISH, warning the rebels against revolutionary proceedings against the authority of her Majesty's Government.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Proceedings in Rochester—The New Receiver in Harness.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1.—At the opening of the Court this morning, in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad case, the counsel for the Fisk party moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case. General MARSHALL and D. D. FIELD argued in favor of the motion, and Judge MURPHY, who appeared for the Attorney-General, and Mr. CHARLES TRACY for the Ramsey directors, opposed the motion. The Court denied the motion and also another motion by the Fisk party, for a trial by jury. Mr. HALE then opened the case on the part of the Ramsey Party. Mr. VANDERPOOL was called and examined, and then the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning. Yesterday Judge SMITH, on the application of the receiver for disbursements, ordered him to pay the past-due coupons of the Company forthwith.

Billiards—The Tournament in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—At the Billiard Tournament this afternoon, Grinkemayer made his average 19 5-15, and Cherry 471, averaging [illegible] At the exhibition, Foley, [illegible] Sands 500 to 10 Blossom 235.

THE IDAHO IN A TYPHOON.

Report of the Officer in Command—Thrilling Narrative—A Tempest off the Japanese Coast—The Idaho Probably Permanently Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — Rear-Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, writes to the Navy Department from Yokohama, Oct. 2, giving an account of the severe crippling of the United States steamer *Idaho* in a typhoon on her way to Hong Kong on the morning of the 26th September. The Pacific Mail steamer *America* arrived at Yokohama from Hong Kong, bringing the Admiral a dispatch from Commander TAYLOR reporting the disaster, and asking for assistance. Having but the *Ashuelot* in port, and she not being fit to cruise in rough weather on the coast, Admiral ROWAN ordered steam to be gotten up on the flagship, the *Delaware*, and in three hours she was cruising out of the harbor. She cruised four days in search of the *Idaho*, cutting up her supposed position very thoroughly, but the weather was so unfavorable, so rough and stormy, with constant rain and thick weather, that she was unable to find her. On the fourth day the flagship returned to Yokohama, where the *Idaho* was found safely anchored, she having passed the *Delaware* on the third day in the thick weather. Admiral ROWAN fears the *Idaho* is too much shattered and too rotten to be fit for sea without expensive repairs. She will be used as a store and hospital ship if unfit to cross over to San Francisco.

The following is a detailed report of the typhoon and its ravages:

UNITED STATES STORKSHIP IDAHO, }
AT SEA, Sept. 25, 1869. }

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to submit the following detailed account of the circumstances attending the typhoon of the 21st inst. It has been compiled from observations of the ship's log, and from the personal recollections of the officers of this vessel: During the afternoon of the 20th inst. the sky was clear and bright; the wind had the direction as predicted by the, pilot, and we carried studding-sails until evening. Throughout the middle watch of the 21st inst. the wind continued the same, the ship making ten knots per hour. At daylight a light drizzling rain set in. During the morning watch the sea became moderately rough, and during the forenoon the ship commenced to ride uneasily, although the force of the wind remained nearly the same, being logged 6° 6' 9". At meridian the barometer stood 29.70". At 1 P. M. topsails were reefed. The wind freshened so rapidly that before the hands were piped down the mainsail and mizzen topsail were furled. At 3 P. M. the foresail was furled, showing signs of weakness along the head. During this watch a new foresail-skysail, was bent; the forestorm staysail and trysail were set, and at 4 P. M. the ship was lying to on a port tack under a forestorm staysail, fore trysail and close-reefed main topsail, heading S. W. by S., with a moderate gale from southeast and a drizzling rain. The sea was quite rough, but she rode very easily. The barometer stood 29.50, falling very rapidly, and the gale increasing with great violence, holding steadily to its direction, southeast, until 8:30 P. M. Between 4 and 5 P. M. a hawser was rove as a preventative to the maintopsail brace, and stout jumpers were placed on the lower yard arms. During the afternoon and after 5 P. M. the gale increased with terrific gusts to a hurricane. The maintopsail was being made ready for setting close-reefed in case the topsail should go. At 5:15 the main yard went in the slings with a thundering crash, the starboard arm banging furiously to the leeward against the sail and rigging, breaking in two, one piece fouling in the backstays and rigging, the other hanging by the sail brace and lift until propped against the forward sifter. The port arm flew back, pressing against the weather rigging, which was relieved of a strain by taking the jumper well forward and setting it up. Simultaneously with this disaster the maintopmast split with a succession of deafening cracks, sounding like volleys of musketry, and the lee half instantly disappeared. The lee brace was immediately let go, the topsail yard flew back, and the maintrysail was set as quickly as possible. This sail did good service for nearly an hour, when it finally blew to ribbons. The fury and impetuosity of the hurricane at this time are indescribable. The prisoners were released at 6 P. M., and worked manfully, doing whatever they were told. In securing wrecks and repairing damages done to the hatchcovers, too much praise cannot be given to the crew, some of whom toiled like giants. Boatswain LEEDS, a passenger, was invaluable in cheering and leading on the men. He was at all times the right man in the right place. THOMAS WALKE, cockswain, also deserves special mention. He was the principal actor in securing the lee mainyard arm, and by a reckless exposure of life saved the rail from being crushed and battered on board. Awnings and curtains were placed in the weather rigging. The ship lay to almost motionless, keeling over considerably, the helm being hard up. The gusts of wind were now sudden and all-powerful. Its fiendish howls were deafening. The air was composed of spume. The sea was pressed down smooth, the tops of the waves cut off clean by the wind, and carried by the tempest in fine spray, which blinded us and stung our faces painfully. At times the mainmast was invisible from the quarter deck. It was utterly impossible even to look above the rail, and below it we actually breathed salt water. Command not be made intelligible by word of mouth, the trumpet was useless and work was alone accomplished by examples. Men became sick from the salt water which they imbibed. The storm still came from the southeast and continued until 7:40 P. M. Between 6:30 and 7:40 P. M., the following accidents occurred: The maintopsail yard, fore and mizzen royal masts and yards, and maintop gallant masts and light yards went, hanging on in tangled wrecks; foretopsail split and disappeared in a twinkling, followed by the fragments of the forestorm trysail, the sheet of which was steadied and strengthened by two strong tackles. The barometer stood at 27.82, when the mainmast gallant mast went close to the cap with a fearful crash, coming down with the whole debris of the top hamper and starboard half of the maintop, and lodged outside the lee main rigging. The wire rigging held wonderfully. The mizzen topgallant yard, after hammering to leward some time, finally thrust itself between the rigging and mast and jammed the wreck of the maintopmast, and could not be cut away. The ship began to labor heavily, shipping great seas with every lurch. The first sea smashed the whole boat, half way up the mizzen rigging, carried away the bulkheads of the cabin pantry, cabin door and armory canopy, rail of the after hatch, the wardroom skylights and weather hammock rails, sweeping everything and everybody above the decks into the lee scuppers. The ship now went nearly on her beam ends, but in a moment righted and left the third cutter in the sea to leeward. The barometer had now fallen to 29.62. At 7:30 P. M. a sea came over the lee bow carrying away the cat and woodwork of the topgallant forecastle, swept the lee gangway clear, bringing everything aft, and carrying away, a second time, the ward room skylight, which was being covered with the cabin carpet, and swept those in the vicinity against the bulkhead, through the cabin door, and aft in a confused mass. The tempest was now as intense as it was possible for it to be, and its fury unimaginable. The darkness was impenetrable excepting when there were occasional flashes of sheet lightning, when the waves could be seen banked up, one over the other, seething and boiling high above and around the ship. The noise of the wind was like unearthly yells, and the ship quivered in every timber. Suddenly the mercury rose to 27.90, and, with slight fluctuations, continued to rise. With one fierce squall the wind dropped almost to a calm, and we were in the vortex. A confused cross sea was now running, while puffs and squalls came from all points of the compass. The ship was making water fast. The men manned the pumps cheerfully, singing, and congratulating themselves that the gale was over. She rode beautifully, going down low first as if she would never stop trembling, and then mounting the sea with a long, gliding sweep. She shipped great seas at every instant. The seams in the deck were open fore and aft, and the water poured through in torrents, damaging or destroying all the books, papers, clothing and stores in and below the main deck as well as all the personal effects of the officers in the wardroom and steerage. She shipped another sea on both bows, starboard gangway and both quarters at the same time. The ship trembled under this shock, and it seemed as if she would never rise again. Tarpaulins were now better secured in the rigging, the close-reefed spanker got ready, decks cleared and everything secured. At 9:20 P. M. the wind came out in redoubled violence from the north and east, striking us on our port beam. The helm was hard up. She bore up well, and laid more quietly as the last half of the typhoon passed over, the wind backing to northwest and moderating rapidly, although the sea remained very rough. At 10:30 P. M. our rising barometer and the rapidly subsiding wind gave proof that this most terrific typhoon had left us.

I append hereto a copy of the ship's log during the gale, and a plate of the track of the typhoon.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
B. B. TAYLOR, Commander, commanding.

The New-Orleans Aldermen in a Row—The Sugar Frauds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen last night terminated in a row. The Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution to employ three Attorneys to keep the old members in and the Governor's appointees out. The second of the Courtourie, Classon and Aviles sugar fraud cases was disposed of to day before the United States Court. A verdict for the Government was given and

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Opening Session at Richmond—The Welcoming Address—Organization.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1.—The National Board of Trade met at noon in the Capitol; FREDERICK FRALEY, of Philadelphia, President, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. CHARLES WINBERGNODE, of the Episcopal Church. THOMAS MCCAUCH, of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, made the following address of welcome:

"Before you proceed to the regular business which has convened this Board, I beg leave to perform a most agreeable duty on behalf of the members of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and I may add, of this community; we desire, in a few sincere and earnest words, to express the gratification with which we meet you here in the Capitol of the Old Dominion. We receive you with a warm greeting and tender you a most cordial welcome. It shall be our endeavor to make you feel entirely at home in our midst. We greet you, not only personally, but as the representatives of many communities of our countrymen scattered over every part of this beloved and now happily, peaceful land. It is a double pleasure to have this opportunity to cultivate with them that spirit of fraternity which should animate this whole people—the descendants of a common ancestry, the possessors of a common heritage once more moving together toward a common destiny; and we bid you thrice welcome for the cause and the work in which you are engaged. These United States, though of such rapid growth, and arrived at such high prominence among the nations of the earth, are yet in the freshness of youth. As they mature, questions of commercial and financial policy are constantly arising, vitally important in their bearing upon the general welfare, and requiring combined wisdom and patriotism so to decide them as to subserve the highest interests of the people. No labor or counsel can be of more value at this day than such as is devoted to the wise direction of public sentiment in connection with these measures. Commerce and intercourse are the pioneers of peace and plenty. As they advance prosperity follows and discord and strife disappear. On their aid we must mainly rely for that spirit of enterprise and amity which shall break down the natural and artificial barriers now dividing the State into sections, the strength and endurance of those ties which should unite the whole people in the bonds of peace and brotherhood, and for the future wealth and power of the nation."

The address was received with applause. The report of the Executive Council for the past year was received. It shows that the National Board consists of thirty-seven constituent bodies and 16,000 business men. Among the most prominent questions to come up, it states, are weights and measures, conveyance of real estate, regulation of joint stock companies, legal rate for use of money, and the relations between debtor and creditor. In the report was a tribute to the memory of JAS. R. BRANCH, of Richmond, one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Board, who was accidentally killed last Summer. At this point the members of the Board rose and heard the tribute read in silence.

The Board then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. FREDERICK FRALEY, of Philadelphia, was elected President. In taking his seat, he said that he had almost known the commerce of this country from its infancy, and had watched its growth to its present proportions; it was so great that no man in public life could afford to overlook its claims or to ignore the action of such a representative body as this. He thanked the Board for the great honor done him.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents:

R. A. Kirkland, of Baltimore; Avery Plummer, of Boston; G. S. Hazard, of Buffalo; George Opdyke, of New-York; W. N. Bagan, of Chicago; Amos Gano, of Cincinnati; George P. Bagley, of Detroit; J. W. Taylor, of St. Paul's; J. J. Porter, of Louisville; E. D. Hallen, of Milwaukie; D. J. Burr, of Richmond; J. H. Brown, of Portland; L. R. Shirrock, of St. Louis, and W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston.

A communication was received from the Western Union Telegraph Company tendering free use of their telegraph lines to the members of the Board during the session.

General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, delivered a long address, in substance as follows:

He called attention to the great debt of the nation and the heavy obligations of the several States of the South, gave a statement of their amounts, and then considered the question of their payment. He condemned the repudiation doctrine, and declared that the people never would countenance it. In his opinion the present public indebtedness would be paid long before the close of the present century. On the question of payment he said: Let us grow up to the debt. Let us bury the dead past, and our revolution has been consummated, and we should bring ourselves in harmony with it. That revolution has constituted the National Government, almost without limitation, the sacred repository of the honor, the integrity and the future prosperity of all the States. The centralization of this federation is now an accomplished fact. It is the part of wisdom for this generation to accept the inexorable logic of events, and to conform to the situation. In order to grow up to the present debt, let the National Government exert its vast power and wealth to produce a development so rapid that the demon of repudiation may be strangled before it has attained formidable proportions. The broad fields of the South are, by devastation, almost remitted to their primitive state, while the mighty West stands as a richly-endowed virgin, ready for the altar. In climate, soil, and the production of staples, no equal portion of the globe can furnish a parallel. It needs but the strong arm of capital and labor to strike the rock in order to bring forth the golden stream that now sleeps within its mighty heart." With the now buried wealth of our extended territory thus developed, the debt of the nation, the States, and the corporations, he declared, would become a bagatelle. To secure the influx of foreign capital and labor in time to arrest the tendency to repudiation, the National Government must develop the country by aiding to build the leading lines of canals and railways which the geography of the continent indicates, and by improving the rivers and harbors with which nature has furnished it. Before, however, invoking the Government to discharge such high duties, we should accept the national unification which the recent revolution has established. The day of abstractions, and of that political philosophy based upon a universal negation, has passed. Special pleading arguments, based upon so-called constitutional scruples, are old inventions to try and throw obstacles in the way of the National Government; for it is yet remembered that not many years have passed since men gravely pretended that while the Constitution permitted the General Government to construct works of improvement on salt water rivers, it was unconstitutional to expend a dollar on fresh water communications.

The building of the Pacific Road through the aid of the Government, he asserted was but a beginning. A Southern and a Northern connection must be established. The commercial topography of the country, its commercial wants, and the financial necessities of the Government demand, at least, the three lines referred to. The extreme Upper Mississippi valley is now supplied with water communication with the Atlantic by the River St. Lawrence, the free use of which should be secured to us by proper negotiations. Another water line should be constructed through the centre of the country, connecting the heart of this great valley with the waters of the Chesapeake. Still further South the rivers should be rendered available to commerce and harmless for injury to riparian agriculture by the appliances of art and science. Side by side with these great thoroughfares, designed for heavy freight, lines of railway should be constructed, direct, without curves and on easy grades. Subsidies to national lines of ocean steamers should be granted until we regain our former position on the ocean.

The Board took a recess.

On reassembling this afternoon a resolution was adopted limiting speeches to ten minutes; and daily sessions from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock were fixed upon. Applications for membership were received from the Richmond Corn and Flour Exchange, Augusta, Ga., Board of Trade, and the Petersburg Merchants' Exchange. Permission was given to the Boards of Trade of Toledo, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Penn., and the Merchants' Exchange, of Peoria, Ill., to withdraw from connection with the National Board.

The business programme was then commenced. The consideration of the first four propositions was postponed. Proposition fifth, being the uniform measurement of grain, was taken up and a resolution was adopted that the number of pounds to constitute a bushel should be uniform in all States so long as bushels are used in trade; that the cental system should be adopted in transferring all commodities usually sold by the bushel, and that measurement by bulk should be abolished. The sixth proposition was tares and shortweights. On this proposition resolutions were adopted recommending local boards to adopt a rule that tares shall be the actual weight of the package at the time of sale in all transactions, and to insist on full weight or measure in articles purporting to be of a certain fixed standard, but which are sold by parcel or package. The seventh proposition was a uniformity in executing conveyances of land. On this proposition a committee was appointed to prepare and recommend to all State Legislatures a statute to be adopted for the form and general requisites of conveyance of lands. The eighth proposition was uniform practice in United States District Courts. A committee was appointed to prepare a statute to be urged for use in all State District Courts in the collection of debts where the parties reside in different States. The ninth proposition was for local trade licenses. A resolution was adopted that the Executive Council shall memorial to all State Legislatures the re-

TREASURY ARCHITECTURE.

Report of the Supervising Architect—The Court House and Post Office at New-York—Appraisers' Stores in Philadelphia—Buildings in Progress and in Contemplation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is taken from the Report of the Supervising Architect, A. B. MULLET, to the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1869:

COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

"The inclosure of the lot on which this building is to be located was commenced on the 9th of August last, all efforts to effect an exchange of site, as provided for in the act approved March 3, 1869, having failed. The excavation was commenced on the 17th of the same month, and has since that time, in spite of the extraordinary difficulty experienced, been pressed forward rapidly. It was deemed of the utmost importance that the retaining and foundation walls should be completed at the earliest moment, not only on account of the great risk necessarily incurred by excavating so far below the level of Broadway in a bed of sand, but in order to inconvenience the City of New-York as little as possible by continued occupancy of the entire sidewalks adjoining the property, the use of which and of a considerable portion of the Park has been kindly granted by the authorities of New-York, to whom I desire to express my obligations, and particularly to Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, the Mayor, and to Hon. GEORGE W. MCLEAN and WILLIAM M. TWEED, Street Commissioner, for these and other valuable favors. It was therefore determined to continue the work night and day by means of relays of hands. This has been accomplished at a very slight additional expense by means of calcium lights. Contracts were awarded after due advertisement to the lowest bidders for excavation, stone and cement. The two former contracts have been canceled for non-fulfillment of terms, and the stone and cement purchases made in open market at more satisfactory rates. The work is being performed by the day, under the immediate supervision of Hon. T. C. HUBBARD, whom I am unable to praise too highly for the manner in which he has performed his duties and the vigilance he has exercised in guarding the public interests, and who has been ably seconded in all his efforts by the disbursing agent, General P. H. JONES, for whose cordial cooperation and constant efforts to promote the success of the enterprise I wish here to attest my appreciation and express my thanks. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of granting sufficient appropriations to insure the building during the coming session, which I am satisfied can be done if the necessary means are provided and no unforeseen obstacles arise.

APPRAISERS' STORES—PHILADELPHIA.

It is much to be regretted a sufficient amount was not appropriated at the last session of Congress to complete this building this season, which might easily have been done, and the building now occupied, the rent saved, and an income derived from the portion to be devoted to storage. The exterior walls are now finished, and only require the roof to have the building entirely inclosed. It is one of the finest warehouses in the world, and will, when completed, be second to none of its class within my knowledge. It is greatly needed for Government, and I cannot too strongly urge the importance of its early completion.

BARGE OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

The work on this improvement has progressed very slowly and under great disadvantage, not the least of which was a lack of funds to enable the Department to contract for an entire seawall this season. The appropriations asked for have been reduced below the amount necessary for its completion. From the peculiar location of the work the operations are carried on with great difficulty; the work being under water and necessarily performed by divers, which, of course, has rendered its progress slow. It is hoped, however, it will be so far advanced this season as to prevent injury from ice and Spring floods, otherwise considerable damage will probably occur. No appropriation has yet been made for the erection of a building, preparations for commencing which might be made before the completion of the walls, and at a great saving of expense.

THE NEW-YORK APPRAISER'S STORES.

Mr. MULLET says:

"I desire to renew my recommendations that immediate steps be taken for the erection of a suitable fire proof structure for the use of the Appraiser's Department in the City of New-York. The building at present occupied, though the best that can be obtained, is not well adapted for the purpose, and being of ordinary construction the risk from fire is of course great. The rental at present paid is $73,355, to which sum it has been increased, since the date of my last report, from $45,000 per annum, and will probably be again increased at the expiration of the present lease. If any opinion can be formed from past experience, the rent having been increased from $32,500, in 1864, to the sum at present paid, it is evident the present rental would in a few years repay the cost of a suitable building, in which could be provided facilities for the transaction of public business that cannot be obtained under the present system. In this connection I would suggest no better location could be settled than a portion of the Battery, and again urge the importance of obtaining the whole or a portion of that property as a site for a new Custom House and other buildings connected with the Revenue Department."

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., of New-York City, has been authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in whom is vested the control of the property, to negotiate for its disposal to the Government. He informs me that the City is willing to make liberal arrangements in regard thereto. The present Custom House is crowded to its utmost capacity, and will in a few years become entirely inadequate for the transaction of the customs business of the Port of New-York. Indeed, it is already so. I would also suggest the removal of the Assay Office to the same locality. It could be effected at a comparatively small expense. The present building is too small, the business is annually augmenting, and it appears to me must continue to do so, not only from the increase of business incident to the growth of the City of New-York, but from the present and prospective facilities for the transportation of bullion from the mines. The Assayer strongly favors the change. The present Custom House and Assay office buildings are situated on the most valuable property in Wall-street, and could be sold for a sum pearly sufficient to erect the proposed buildings. The new revenue dock at the Battery is progressing as rapidly as the limited appropriation at the disposal of the Department will permit, and could have been completed this season had a sufficient appropriation been made at the last session of Congress. It is to be built entirely of granite and will, it is believed, prove cheaper in the end than any temporary structure, and it is to be hoped it will be but the commencement of permanent wharves and piers for the City of New-York. If the new Custom House is erected on the Battery, I see no reason why the proposed barge office building cannot be dispensed with, which would of itself be a saving of not less than $500,000.

THE UNITED STATES BUILDINGS AT BOSTON.

Work was commenced on the excavation for the United States Post Office and Treasury at Boston, Mass., in May last. Proposals for making the excavation and for a supply of sand and cement had previously been invited, but no satisfactory offers could be obtained, and contracts were made in the open market at much more favorable rates. The work has been done by day under the personal supervision of GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Esq., Supervising Architect, and has been pushed forward as rapidly as the means at his disposal and the nature of the work permitted. Unusual difficulties have been encountered, but the foundations are finished, and it is believed the entire basement story will be completed this season. The contracts for the supply of all materials have been made at most advantageous rates and the work performed at satisfactory prices. It is, however, believed these can and will be reduced on the superstructure, arrangements having been made that will greatly facilitate future operations, and if sufficient appropriations are made, insure an early completion of this important structure. The main courtroom of the Court House at Boston has been improved and a new one constructed, which has added greatly to the convenience of the building. It is, however, unfit for the purpose for which it is used, being neither convenient nor fire-proof. The building is now in very good condition.

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As to the United States Court House and Post Office at Philadelphia, Mr. MULLET says:

By late orders from the Post Office Department, six of the Sub-Post Office stations have been consolidated with the main office, rendering it necessary to make some changes and an addition to the building to provide the accommodation required. It is estimated that $20,000

THE WAR IN CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana Nov. 27, reached this port late last evening, having made an unusually quick passage. We are indebted to the purser for prompt delivery of our special correspondence and late Spanish papers.

The Situation—Features of the War—Patriotism and Incendiarism—The Chinese Enslaved—Seeking for Treasure in a Convent—Rodas Economizing—War News—Puerto Principe—Cinco Villas—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1869.

The genuineness of the proclamation of CESPEDES, as published in the New-York journals, has been questioned, but nevertheless it was a true copy. Resembling but slightly the wars in Europe, the Cuban revolution bears a strong resemblance to the feuds between aboriginals, or those indulged in by the King of Dahomey with his neighbors. The difference is simply that the contending factions in Cuba are possessed of more wealth, talent, resources and refined cruelty than the Indian or African. What has been done worthy of note since the factions began fighting? What important towns have been captured except the ruins of Bayamo or some insignificant hamlet like Villa del Cotre, or Tacuayabon? What fortified town has been taken by either party, unless we take into account the stubborn defence made by the Spanish soldiers against their undisciplined and badly armed adversaries? It is useless to look for battle accounts or grand strategic moves; the armies of either party know nothing of such things, and although the Spanish troops are capable and willing to fight a regular battle, their wily antagonists will never suffer them to do so. But this does not prevent the arresting and capturing of rebel sympathizers or the execution of those taken with arms in their hands. All this forms a part of the war in Cuba, and, in fact, is the only war carried on. Patriotism is on the increase or decrease according to what we consider the article, and according to the zeal displayed generally after the arrival of some real or manufactured news, but it resolves itself as a whole into

PATRIOTISM AND INCENDIARISM.

The torch of the incendiary Cuban patriot continues to destroy the property of the Spanish patriot. The patriots on both sides are still as sanguinary and suspicious as ever, and as a matter of course patriotism is all the go. The owners of plantations who fear the fire king are patriotically engaged in putting cane around the immediate vicinity of their sugar houses, and instead of beginning to cut the cane fields at the corners are now cutting wide avenues through the centre. These tactics are resorted to in order to make the most of the crop. Some planters are coquetting with both parties on the patriotic game, and "Viva Espana" or "Viva Cuba" pales before the power of the almighty dollar produced by the unrecompensed labor of the slave and worse treated Chinamen, who sacrifice their unpatriotic lives in the service of their patriotic Spanish or Cuban owners. The people of this country consider the Americans, or "Yankees," as they are generally termed, a very mercenary and calculating race, and themselves as quite the contrary. This opinion has generally been considered a true one, but in reality there is not a millowner in Lancashire or Fall River who tries to drive a harder bargain, and who, in the manner of remunerating his servants or workmen, resorts to such trickery as do numerous Spaniards and Cubans. Ask the opinion and listen to the statements of American mechanics who were cheated—yes, virtually swindled—by a very wealthy planter now forming one of the Cuban Junta. Let us inquire and see whether the ultra patriotic on both sides have not been the most cruel and exacting of taskmasters to their slaves, and the answer will be "Yes." This is a species of Spanish-American or purely Spanish patriotism; and God help the country which is or is to be governed by such patriots, born in Spain or Cuba.

THE CHINESE.

That much abused and ill-treated class of our inhabitants, the Chinese, have again been blessed with another order, having for its object the further restriction of their liberty, and pushing them another step toward slavery. The alleged object of the order is to keep them from becoming thieves and vagabonds. There is a great deal of truth in this, and the authorities are, to a certain extent excusable, if the large number of Chinese rogues is taken into account; but when we look at the arbitrariness of the new law, at its utter want of discrimination and its unfairness toward the Chinese, the real motive becomes apparent—that of retaining these poor unfortunates as slaves, and in fact worse. The law begins:

"It being of general interest that the Asiatics who have fulfilled the term of their contract should renew their engagements with the greatest dispatch and liberty possible, in order to benefit agriculture and public wealth, etc. etc., it is ordered that within two months after their term expires they must again bind themselves or leave the island, else they will enter into the gambling gangs paving the streets, where they gain the elements of subsistence only by their labor."

The Chinaman is not much protected by this order. There is no provision made that the Cuban or Spanish slave driver, the wealthy leech who feeds on the blood of the negro and Chinaman, should pay the ignorant, over-governed Asiatic more than $4 a month. There is no specification made as to how long the contract is to last; no clauses introduced to allow the Chinese to save enough to return to his country. Oh no! That would not be in accordance with the wishes of the old slave dealers and wealthy planters; this would not suit the Durañonas, Aldamas or Zuluetas. On no! Grind the poor, kill the slave or Chinaman by hard labor, fill the coffers of the Cuban and Spanish patriots, and then over the emaciated frames of their victims let us be merry and shout "Viva España," or "Viva Cuba." Will RODAS protect the Chinamen?

SEEKERS FOR TREASURE.

Captain KIDD is not the only man who left a large treasure buried in the earth, or more probably in the imagination of fools. Havana is also a fine field for treasure-seekers. A Spaniard named SAINZ Y FERRO, has just spent several thousand dollars digging in the yard of the Santa Clara nunnery, where, according to an old family history, a large amount of treasure was buried by a very wealthy Mexican gentleman some time during the last century. Another version is that the sacred vessels and jewels, which were of immense value, and which have not been seen since, were buried by the lady abbess when the English took Havana in 1762, and used the convent as a hospital. The amount searched for is said to amount to millions; the amount found may be calculated at the market value of a cartload of earth. The excavations in the convent have been carried on at intervals since February last, and Mr. FERRO has expended nearly $15,000. The work has been carefully watched by a couple of priests, who would have been entitled to one-sixth of the treasury, and by some Government officials, who would have claimed one-fourth. The nuns watched the affair with a great deal of interest, but the public was none the wiser, as only the above-mentioned persons, together with the workmen, were admitted into the same inclosure. The convent of Santa Clara is still sufficiently wealthy, notwithstanding the losses incurred by the hiding away of the jewels in 1762, as since that period enough has been gathered to replace the lost treasure. Another over-confident and hallucinating individual has been wandering about the valley of the Tumuri, near Matanzas, searching for treasure hidden by the buccaneers. May he enjoy it with good health when he finds it.

RODAS ECONOMIZING.

All Spanish employes and officials are not rogues by any means, and some of them are honesty itself, trying to do justice to all and at the same time save the national treasury. According to a statement published in yesterday's *Gaceta*, the economies introduced by suppressing superfluous or useless Government offices, have produced a saving of $388,000 to the country over $400,000

WAR NEWS.

The planters in the vicinity of Remedios can only grind under the protection of large guards, composed of troops and volunteers. An insurgent chief writing to one of his friends says that in order to protect the cane it will be necessary to place a soldier behind each stalk. A correspondent writing from Puerto Principe says:

"We hardly see any insurgents, but we hear a great deal of them. The health of the city has changed for the better, and provisions are cheap in comparison to the prices obtained in July. Chickens can now be bought at from two to three dollars, eggs ten cents each, while plantains are only five cents for two, and sometimes they give three; but I fear that the lubricating medium is giving out fast, there being no chance to earn anything, as nothing there is going and many families are already suffering. The situation becomes daily more complicated, and no one knows how it will end. The formerly gay city enjoys what may be termed an unenviable peace, as it resembles that of the grave or that apparent silence before the final catastrophe which we expect in a house where some one is on the point of death. In vain will you seek for somebody to bid you good night at nine in the evening, unless it may be at some frequented street crossing."

The fact is, people in this section are thoroughly frightened and cowed, fearing their own shadow. They know not at what moment the city may be attacked from without and that it has not been destroyed from within by fire, is only due to the exertions made by the young men from Puerto Principe, who could not see their mothers and sisters exposed to be homeless, not even for the sake of military necessity, and they are right.

THE CINCO VILLAS

will shortly be the scene of bloody conflicts. The troops massing there, together with those expected from Spain in a few days, and perhaps reinforced by a few battalions of volunteers from Havana, will be sufficient to draw a regular cordon across the island. The insurgents will be compelled to move in an easterly direction and leave the country to their enemies, or else they will be compelled to fight. Should the latter be the case, the days of the insurrection in that part of the country will be numbered, as the insurgents do not possess the slightest chance against their well-armed and disciplined antagonists in a drawn battle. In the very centre of the Trinidad Valley, the insurgents burnt the cane of the Beker plantation; other incendiarisms are reported. The telegrams from General LESCA announce the killing and surrendering of a few insurgents, but no movements or encounters of consequence. Among other properties burnt were the Beker mansion, about a mile from Trinidad, the Quiros settlement, within two miles of town, and the cane on the Papayal, the Cacayban and Abajo plantations.

Colonel FORTUN had three skirmishes with the insurgent chiefs CONSUEGRA, LORDA and SALOMI HERNANDA; according to his story, thirteen insurgents killed and nineteen prisoners rescued; one Spanish soldier killed. Colonel HIDALGO had an engagement at Arroyo Blanco; his statement gives three rebel camps destroyed, six killed and two wounded; Spanish loss, three soldiers wounded.

Colonel HERREDIA announces an engagement with the rebels between Oro and Maira. He announces having killed the insurgent General JARIER PARAN and the insurgent Majors and Captains PADRO BARRERA, ANDRES BARRERA, CARLOS PARAN, GREGORIO RAMIRER and CLEMENTE RAMIRER. HERREDIA forgets to say whether he had anybody killed or wounded. Mere forgetfulness, of course. Major SANDORAL says that he has captured half a dozen Cubans.

A column commanded by Colonels REBULL and TORRERO left Santiago de Cuba and attacked the insurgents at Santa Barbara River; result, according to REBULL, five insurgents killed, unable to count the wounded, one officer and six soldiers wounded. A column from Camarones had an engagement with 280 insurgents at the Ramon, destroying their encampment; several killed and wounded. According to the latest telegrams received, FRANCISCO BARROS, compromised in the Sagua attempt, was tried by court martial and executed. JOSE PRADOS, a recruiting agent of the insurgents, was tried and convicted in Villa Clara, meeting the same fate.

The insurgents attacked the settlement of Canar, near Cienfuegos, defended by a few volunteers, who managed to inform the commander at Cienfuegos of their danger. The insurgents succeeded in burning one house, when they were driven off with a loss of three killed and two prisoners.

FRANCE.

Reconstruction of the French Cabinet—Suez and Russia—Radical Manifestos—Move of the Arcadians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 19, 1869.

Before this reaches you the cable will have conveyed to you the news of the reconstruction of the French Cabinet. M. EMILE OLLIVIER enters it with three other members of the *Tiers Parti*, Messieurs SEGRIS, BUFFET and the Marquis DE TALHOUET. The fact was communicated the day before yesterday to the correspondents of the foreign Press at the Ministry of the Interior, on the express understanding that it was not to be divulged in Paris. I would have telegraphed it to you but for the fact that the agent of the New-York Associated Press received it in common with the other foreign correspondents, and consequently must have immediately transmitted it to you.

The acceptance of office by M. OLLIVIER, previous to the assembling of the Legislative Body, indicates that the hesitations of the Emperor are at an end, and that he is prepared to accept the full programme of the party of which M. OLLIVIER is the chief. The modifications sought to be imposed by His Majesty, in his desire to cling to the last vestiges of personal power, constituted the sole obstacles to M. OLLIVIER's acceptance of the position offered him at an earlier period. The near approach of the reunion of the Legislative Body, the peaceful but determined attitude of the *Gauche*, and the faintheartedness of M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE and his colleagues of the existing Ministry at the prospect before them, have decided the Emperor to accept the full consequences of the revolution inaugurated by the last elections. M. OLLIVIER therefore enters office unpledged and untrammeled. His programme may be summed up in his celebrated reply to M. THIERS. "You are destined to be the Martignac of the present *régime*," said the latter to the "coming man." "The Martignac never," was the reply of the Deputy of the Var, "the Casimir Perier perhaps." You are too well acquainted with French political history not to be aware of the significance of this answer. It means constitutionalism and parliamentary government in their broadest sense. The man who uttered it brings with him into office a pledge of stern resistance to the principle of personal government, and even to anything like active interference on the part of the Sovereign in the affairs of the State.

It is probable that M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, once relieved from the position in which he has rendered himself obnoxious and in which he fears to encounter the Opposition, will be willingly accepted in that of the Ministry of Public Works. The Emperor holds to his retention in the Cabinet, and on this point M. OLLIVIER has no doubt been compelled to compromise. It is universally admitted that there has never been a Minister at the head of the Department of Public Works who has given more general satisfaction than M. FORCADE. As the position is not a political one, the services which he rendered in it will prevent any violent opposition being offered to his being again transferred to it. M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, and M. CHASSELOUP LAUBAT will also certainly be retained. They constitute the liberal element in the present Cabinet, and are firm friends of M. OLLIVIER. The new Ministerial arrangements will not be made known officially until the day of the elections, when the announcement will be brought to bear to influence them.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The dispatches received here yesterday announcing the passage of the first portion of the Suez Canal by the French Imperial yacht *l'Aigle*, followed by about forty other vessels, was treated with incredulity at the Bourse by the operators having an interest in running down the shares of the company, and the non-receipt of any further news to-day will no doubt be seized upon as a confirmation of their assertion that the dispatches in question were fabricated. I cannot see, however, that there is any justification for such a suspicion. If there were any real obstacle to the passage of the canal by the royal yachts, the engineers would not have allowed the preparations to be continued to the last moment. What object could have been subserved by their reticence? None except that of increasing the disappointment and bitterness caused by the failure. I am therefore justified in saying that the union of the two seas is now a fact accomplished, and that we are on the eve of realizing the immense benefits promised us by an enterprise which, projected long before the birth of Christ, was reserved for modern genius and perseverance to execute.

It was in the year 1854, while occupying the position of Consul in Egypt, that M. DE LESSEPS first conceived the idea of taking up the project, which had been successively entertained and abandoned by a number of active minds during a long course of centuries. He obtained his definitive grant of concession from SAID PASHA on the 6th of January, 1856, and the subscription was opened in 1859, so that it has only taken ten years to complete this immense work. Too much cannot be said in praise of the man who, in spite of discouragements and diplomatic opposition of every kind, had sufficient faith in the project, and in his chances of public support, to persevere in his efforts to confer this boon on the commerce of the world.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The dispatch which was forwarded to me the other day from our correspondent in St. Petersburg has received fresh confirmation from the announcement, derived from official sources, that the Czar has decided upon a visit to Nice, where it is arranged the Emperor NAPOLEON is to meet him. Great uneasiness has been created in Berlin by the evident *rapprochement* which has taken place between the French and Russian Governments. The fact of the projected treaty of alliance between them has not as yet transpired in the journals here, and will probably not be made public until the meeting of the Legislative Body. I should add that on his departure from St. Petersburg the late Ambassador from France, the Baron TALLEYRAND DE PERIGARD, received quite an ovation at the railway station, where a large number of the most distinguished persons in the Russian capital assembled to offer him their adieus.

Rear-Admiral KARTOF, the defender of the tower at the Malakoff, died recently at Sebastopol. To his last hour he expressed his detestation of the French, whom he hated because of the hardships which he endured during his incarceration at Toulon, for the protest which he sent to the French authorities against the enrollment of Russian prisoners by a Polish officer in the Foreign Legion.

THE SPANISH COLONIES.

I have just received a dispatch from our correspondent in Madrid in which he gives me some particulars regarding the law which the Ministry is about to introduce in the Cortes for the government of the Spanish colonies. Porto Rico is to be assimilated in administration and taxation to a province of Spain. The Constitution of 1869 is to be proclaimed there, and it is to be accorded the same liberties as the mother country. The suffrage is, however, to be limited to all those who know how to read and write and who are free. The civil is to be substituted for the military authority. The Government is to appoint the Prefects and all the employes exercising political functions, but the municipalities and the departmental councils are to be elected by universal suffrage. It is decided that there is to be a complete system of decentralization. Slavery is to be abolished, but the Minister declares that this can only be done gradually, and after a preliminary indemnity to the owners of slaves.

Cuba is to have a separate measure introduced for it as soon as the insurrection is put down.

THE AGE OF REASON.

We are certainly entering upon the political millenium. Take as proof the conduct of the French Radicals. They talk fiercely, but they are as gentle as sucking doves when the moment of action arrives.

In the papers of last evening we have letters from the three candidates *inassermentés*, LEDRU ROLLIN, LOUIS BLANC and BARBES, withdrawing their pretensions. The first-named, addressing himself to the electors of the Third Circumscription, says, that although if he had chosen to take the preliminary oath he knew that his election [illegible] ... downfall of the Empire, the moment that a large group of the electors apprehended that it would break their majority and procure for the Government a last success, his duty was traced and he renounced a candidature of any sort. The letter of LOUIS BLANC is as usual inspired by the generous and unselfish motives which have always dictated his political course. It is addressed to the committees of the "unsworn candidates," (*candidats inassermentés*,) and he reminds them that they had already made choice of four. Their names recalled the souvenirs of struggles courageously sustained, of great services rendered to the Democratic cause, and under present circumstances they signified the sovereignty of the people claiming their independence, and universal suffrage demanding its liberty. Now these names had been published in all the journals; they had been accepted by a considerable portion of the Radical party; they had been gladly acclaimed in the public reunions. How was it possible to refuse to abide by this decision. If he had been among the candidates first chosen he would have immediately obeyed the invitation of the electors, but what would have been the result if not having been selected he had come to Paris to offer himself? Could he have done so without committing an act of antagonism against one of the candidates already accepted by the public? This would be to infuse trouble and uncertainty in the minds of the electors and to add a fresh motive of disunion to those which already divided their ranks, and which had but too great a tendency to weaken their strength. Could the electors themselves adopt his candidature without undoing a portion of what they have done, and without discrediting in a degree the authority of their decisions? What was required was to have the principle clearly represented. That object fulfilled, the question of persons had but a secondary importance.

After showing that in the present divided state of the Democratic Party a demonstration by the *inassermentés* in the attempt to force their way into the Chamber would not merely be dangerous but fruitless, he asks whether the objects which they had in view could not be as well attained by a collective declaration to the following effect:

"The object of the election of unsworn candidates is to secure the affirmation, by universal suffrage itself, of the liberty of universal suffrage.

The Democracy has no need of an *emeute*, and is decided not to have one.

It does not want one precisely, because it wants a revolution.

None are interested in an *emeute* but the Government, to whom disorder would restore tyranny.

The Republicans are sparing of the blood of the people in proportion to the love which they feel toward them.

The grand revolt on which the Republicans count for the triumph of liberty is the revolt of public honesty and reason." And so on.

BARBES bases his refusal on the score of the malady which confines him to his bedroom. He says that he has always been a partisan of the vote against the oath and against the insolence of the man who continually declares to the French people, "It is I who am sovereign." Should an *emeute* be inevitable, he advises them not to choose for the conflict the time that it may suit the Government to select. If this conflict became necessary, it would take place on the day and at the hour fixed by the people. On that day he would either die on the road or be among them to receive a bullet. He hoped, however, that they would never have occasion either to kill French soldiers or to be killed by them. They were the sons of the same mother, who had bequeathed to them the duty of fructifying everywhere fraternity, the seed of liberty.

You will see from all this that the elections which commence here on Sunday next, and which at one time were looked forward to with a good deal of apprehension, are likely to pass off without the slightest disturbance. The Government has, nevertheless, taken all the precautions necessary to immediately crush out any rioting. The military are to be all *consigné* in their barracks, and artillery is in readiness to be brought out, if required. The Emperor comes to town to-morrow, and will remain here until after the close of the first ballot.

MANIFESTO OF THE RADICALS.

The *Parti advancé*, as they style themselves, are about to publish a manifesto in reply to that of the *Gauche*. The Committee appointed to draw it up is composed of Messieurs VERMOREL, GUSTAVE FLOURENS, ALBERT MILLIERE and HUMBERT. VERMOREL's reply to the charges of M. ADOLPHE GUEROULT in the *Opinion Nationale* is plausible, but does not satify the public. He would do well to apply himself to clear up the doubts which remain after the publication of his defence, before he undertakes to lecture the honorable men whose names are attached to the manifesto of the Left.

THE ARCADIANS MOVING.

The members of the old majority of the Corps Legislatif are to hold a meeting at the Hotel de Louvre on the 25th, on the convocation of M. JEROME DAVID. The professed object of this reunion is to reorganize the old Conservative Party. Now, as 200 Deputies out of the 292 of which the Chamber is composed, have pledged themselves to support M. EMILE OLLIVIER, and as out of the remaining ninety-two, the *Gauche* has to be deducted, I do not exactly see the utility of this attempt at reorganization. All that it proves is that there is still a small fraction of the Chamber that believes in the possibility of a reaction in favor of personal power. The fact is a melancholy one, and the only remedy for it is a dissolution of the Chamber.

ITALY.

The Heir to the Crown—Popularity of the Royal Family—The Case of Lobbia—Ways of Deputies—Mock Assassination—Work for Parliament—The Labor Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1869.

On a bright morning, a few days back, we were aroused by the guns of the fortress announcing the birth during the night at Naples of a Prince of the royal blood. The long expected event has thus at length happened, and the Kingdom of Italy has an heir to the throne in the second generation; or, reckoning VICTOR EMMANUEL as the first link, the chain is now three rings long. The King has nearly recovered from his illness, and all good patriots, who do not believe that a change in the system of government would just now be good, are rejoicing that happy events are coming in pairs. There is enough to find fault with as affairs are managed; but no patient observer can doubt that much in the recent history of Italy goes to prove that Providence in His wisdom has determined to raise this people from its long affliction, and make it once more a light and an example to the world. The writer of this is no believer in an exclusive rule of what are called the patrician classes; although in every political society such an element may be good. The stock of Princes which Europe has now on hand is what is left of the rubbish of the past, and it must be quietly swept out of the house without raising too much dust. As the people by degrees have got the upper hand, they have cut the claws and drawn the teeth of the eagles, and lions and griffins, which have preyed upon their ancestors, and now figure as symbols on the shields of the ancient families. The time is not distant when such barbarous emblems, emblazoned on an escutcheon, will be as harmless as the hen and chickens, or some similar device, on the signboard of a country inn.

Another incident, which has made a good deal of congratulatory talk, was the happy escape of the younger son of the King, the Prince AMEDEO, with his wife and child, coming home in a vessel of war from an Eastern port. The boiler burst, and the vessel stood a good chance of going to wreck. As it was, ten lives were lost, and about sixty received wounds more or less severe. The summing up of the good fortune of the past week, then, is several royal lives preserved and a new one added.

THE CASE OF LOBBIA.

The legal process against the military officer and Deputy LOBBIA, is brought to a close. About 400 witnesses were examined, and the trial has been so [illegible] as to become what [illegible] ... to be sentenced to imprisonment in the military lock-up for one year, and the three others most intimately associated in the sham attempt to assassinate, to terms of six months each. A demand was made on the part of the defence that the case should be dissociated from political parties, but the public consider it quite too late for such an attempt to be made. The fact is already on record that the Opposition made a wretched effort to damage its adversary, by the use, to say the least, of extra-legal means. The failure has been a miserable one, and should be a lesson to a party which has so much of right on its side, but has often erred, both in temper and in judgment in the use of means.

WAYS OF DEPUTIES.

Professor CENERE, who was elected by the Republicans of Bologna, six or eight months back, to represent in Parliament one of the colleges of that district, has only just given notice that his political conscience will not allow him to sit. There are now several cases of Republican Deputies who will not take the oath. GARIBALDI was one of the first to set the example of allowing himself to be elected by small constituencies, with no intention of representing them in the Legislature. The eagerness to exercise authority has more than once made a mess of the mixture, and those already in are determined to keep other cooks out of the political kitchen, unless they are willing to enter as apprentices under the old system.

MOCK ASSASSINATION.

While I am writing this the announcement is made that the Court has passed sentence upon the actors in the mock assassination affair, according to the penalties recommended by the Crown Attorney. It is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of a matter which merits as strong a term as disgusting. But Parliament comes together day after to-morrow, and there is danger that the subject may once more be dragged before that body.

WORK OF PARLIAMENT.

The King, though mending rapidly, will not be in condition to appear at the opening, and a Commission has been named to represent the person of the Sovereign. We hardly know yet what of most interest is on the docket of business, as the newspapers make assertions and deny them in the same breath. But questions of finance are still the most pressing, and the inventive genius of the Minister is taxing itself with new projects. The Count CAMBRAY-DIGNY has still confidence in his own ability—a confidence which for two years has been confirmed by the favor of the King. His continuance in office will, however, soon be brought to the test by the action of parties in Parliament.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The labor question continues to be violently agitated in Europe; but whether with any result greatly favorable to the workingman remains to be seen. The condition of the classes in Europe obliged to gain their living by their daily toil, is sad in the extreme. Indeed, it is nearly as hopeless for the present generation, and that which is to succeed, as it has been for the past. I do not think the case of Italy is worse than that of other countries, such as Germany and England; but it is bad enough. The lower classes in Russia are so near the savage state as to be left out of the account. Masons and workers in wood here in Florence are now paid fifty cents a day for their labor—about one-third more than the prices of a few years ago, as there has been so much demand for workmen for new construction since this became the capital. In the country, and in smaller cities, the old standard of a third less is still maintained. If you ask a mechanic about how it goes with him, as I often do, he will tell you, as the case happens to be, that he has a wife and from one to five children to support with his two francs and a half a day. The proverb says that one half the world does not know how the other half lives. The truth which the proverb feebly expresses has a very extensive application. How the millions of mechanics in these overcrowded populations can make both ends meet, with such a small sum, is what we Americans find it difficult to understand. The case of the common laborer is, of course, much worse. He is paid the difference less which is generally given to a mere hand. He cannot read or write, and his children grow up in the same stark ignorance. It is an uncommon thing for one to start out from this class, to aspire to and attain a better condition. There is little or none of the stimulus or power which instruction gives. Here in the Kingdom of Italy the Crown absorbs more of the public revenue than is expended for popular education. The King is still allowed to make *commendatori* who have little commendatory merit, and cavaliers who never wore a sword, mounted a horse, or owned a gig. As for Counts, the country swarms with them, and not a few among them who never owned real estate, or even moveable property.

ANGELICO.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Regular Meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association—A Free Interchange of Views.

A larger gathering than usual of the energetic ladies connected with the suffrage movement met at Mr. PACKARD's room yesterday afternoon. Mrs. BLAKE was elected Chairman of the meeting. The Association decided to meet next Wednesday, in the Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, at 2:30 P. M.

Mrs. BLAKE made some remarks having special reference to the attacks made on them by the papers. She said that it had been stated that the women at Nottingham, England, were bribed, and therefore no women were fit to vote. It is folly to expect women to do otherwise than men; they showed they could earn money the same way as men. The chief argument for the suffrage is that women will purify the ballot. While that is undoubtedly true, she did not believe that they were all angels. It is the fault of intelligent men, who will not take the trouble to vote, that better men are not nominated to City offices. When women can vote the whole thing will be different; the men can talk over politics with their wives instead of in grog shops and smoking rooms. Several papers fear that when women can vote, the art of "coaxing" will be done away with. That is absurd. Had CORNELIA been a statesman she would have been greater than any of her sons. There is another point on which we are constantly assailed. It is said that we women had better shut up our suffrage association and tend to works of charity. There is not one of the leaders here who is not prominent in works of charity. This same sneer is brought up week after week. Does this little weekly meeting take up all our time? If we went every Saturday afternoon to a *matinée* no one would say anything about it. Another fault is that we talk too much. That complaint could come better from our husbands than from the Press. We are here to advocate political reform, and no reform was ever started without talk.

Another fault is that many of the women are socially attacked. A woman said to me that she supposed we were all old maids, widows, or the offscourings of society here. That is a falsehood. We are all devoted wives and mothers; and I want the gentlemen and ladies of the public Press to take that down. Finally, Miss ANTHONY has been caricatured. That is the greatest compliment she could have received.

Mrs. WILBOUR then said she knew no better ground to advocate freedom from than that of slavery. "If I had never known the degradation of slavery, I could not have advocated freedom." Mrs. WILBOUR then read from a manuscript a plea for woman suffrage. It will make men more honest. A steady ignoring of the application of great truths, like the denying of the suffrage to woman, begets an organic dishonesty in the mind. Every citizen who refuses to allow woman suffrage, casts contempt on his political creed, and is false to his parents. It is always true of the many that to be trivial excites them to trivialities, while the opposite is equally true. The love that lacks honor loses integrity and worth. If the mother is not the head of the family she loses the respect of her children. We demand the ballot in the name of the very domesticity which is urged against it. In the name of justice, which dares to hang a woman for trampling on its laws, we should give the right to a woman to be tried by her peers. Henceforth the question of the ballot for women is but a question of time. I have no fear but that this struggle will educate woman for the post she seeks. She will not ask even a ram's horn to shake down the walls of exclusiveness about her political Jericho.

Mr. WILCOX, a brilliant but erratic star, took occasion to say that he had visited Europe. He delivered a treatise on woman in Spain, Gracchi, the *Revolution*, Castellar, &c.

Mrs. BLAKE made some very sensible objections to some remarks of Professor WILCOX.

Mr. POOLE then read a resolution which he wished to have lay over for a week:

Whereas, Our Courts do not recognize as valid the divorce decrees of other States when ob- [illegible] ... debasing and slavish condition of woman by the statute of common law of the State of New-York, and the pernicious influence of the New-York *Tribune* on the divorce question and the civil rights of woman.

The meeting then adjourned.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Continuation of the Discussion on its Management—Letters from President Barnard, Another "Alumnus" and "Trustee."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to correct certain statements contained in a communication published in the TIMES of this morning, concerning Columbia College, which are of a nature, if suffered to pass unnoticed, to be prejudicial to the institution?

First, as to the ages of the students admitted to the College. The minimum age prescribed by statute is fifteen years, with the proviso that "this rule may be dispensed with where, in the opinion of the Faculty, there are sufficient reasons to justify its relaxation." I have been in charge of the College five years and a half. During this period, as the records show, the rule has been dispensed with in *four* cases only. Two students, in whose favor the exceptions were made, are now members of the Senior Class, having been three and a half years in College, and the other two are Sophomores, who have been here but one year and a half. These students, so far from affording any just ground for the strictures of your correspondent, have been remarkable for the studiousness of their habits and for their entirely exemplary deportment.

The ages of the students of the several classes range between the following extremes:

Senior Class—From 17 to 26 years; average age, 19½ years.

Junior Class—From 17 to 33 years; average age nearly 19 years.

Sophomore Class—From 15 to 26 years; average age, 17⅝ years.

Freshman Class—From 15 to 20 years; average age, over 17 years.

There is no student in College under 15.

There are five between 15 and 16; on the other hand, there are 27 over 20.

The statement of your correspondent that the rules relating to examinations are disregarded, is totally without foundation. No student has been admitted to examination "who has been absent from more than the prescribed (tolerated?) one-quarter of his lectures," unless in some instance provided for by the rule itself, which allow such admission "in case of a continuous absence owing to serious illness or other cause beyond the students control."

Another correspondent of yours has recently stated that at the last examination, one of the most brilliant of the students "failed miserably" owing to "nervous excitement." No such case has occurred to my knowledge. Considering the mode in which the examinations are conducted, I do not see how such a case could occur. I have no objection to fair criticism, but the examples I have instanced do not appear to me to possess this character. Respectfully, &c.,

F. A. P. BARNARD,
President Columbia College.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1869.

FROM ANOTHER ALUMNUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have lately read in your paper, with much pleasure, several communications relating to Columbia College. As an Alumnus of the College and a lover of my *Alma Mater*, I am glad to see the interest manifested in its affairs, and an inquiry set on foot, in a kindly spirit, to discover why it does not receive the support to which it is entitled. The large endowment of the institution belongs not to the trustees and Faculty, save in trust for their fellow citizens. If we find that we are not receiving as large a return as we ought for the money invested for us, it is our duty to seek the reason why and to suggest a remedy.

It is certain that the number of students in the College (academic department) has, of late, greatly decreased. I am told that the present Freshman Class numbers but twenty-seven, and that the total number in the College does not exceed 130. This is lamentable. In the academic year 1859–60 there were 211 students, in 1869–70 there are 130, a decrease of more than thirty-eight per cent. in a decade. And remember that this decrease is absolute, and not relative to the growth of the community. This great falling off cannot be explained on the hypothesis "that the popular tide is setting against liberal and in favor of professional education." It it could, other institutions of like grade and character should exhibit a similar decrease, which is not the case. Neither can it be explained by the (supposed) unfortunate location of the College in a great city, nor by the propinquity of its associated professional schools. The University of the City of New-York labors under both these suggested disadvantages, and entered this year, I am informed, a larger number of students than usual. Besides, the College has always been located in the City. Professional schools have for many years been in operation here—and it is difficult to see why their propinquity to a college of liberal arts should be more prejudicial to the study of the "humanities" after their connection with that college than before—unless, indeed, this connection should lead the trustees or Faculty to neglect the College for the associated schools. Such neglect would be a breach of trust, and would not, I presume, be possible, for any length of time, without notice and correction.

It is evident, then, that for the cause of the lamentable falling off in the influence and usefulness of Columbia, we must look to the College itself—to the course of study, the faithfulness with which the working part of the year is utilized for purposes of instruction, and the system of discipline. The curriculum does not differ materially from that of many of those institutions which have had large accessions of numbers, and commends itself as one proper to give young men that liberal culture for which the College was originally and specifically founded. The College working year consists of thirty-nine weeks. Of these all the Saturdays are holidays. In addition, I find, on reference to the calendar in the catalogue of last year, that nearly or quite ten weeks are consumed in examinations and extra holidays. The examinations (two a year) do not probably consume more than four weeks, and hence nearly or quite six weeks must be frittered away upon one pretext or another. Six weeks and all the Saturdays constitute a very appreciable part of a working period of thirty-nine weeks, and it is possible that the loss of so much time may explain, in part, the decrease in numbers alluded to. It is possible that parents prefer to send their sons where the obligations of academic life are not, in appearance at least, so lightly regarded, and where the paramount importance of faithful and unremitting discharge of duty, in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call him, is not the least of the things practically and forcibly impressed upon a student.

The system of discipline lately adopted is an innovation in this country. It is briefly this: the students are expected to behave like gentlemen, and no specific rules of order are insisted upon; attendance is voluntary, and unless a student has been absent more than a quarter of the time and is desirous of attending the examinations, no explanation for absence is necessary; marks for daily recitations are not made, and the students are graded solely upon written semi-annual examinations. The wisdom of this system has yet to be proved. The argument in its favor, drawn from the practice of foreign universities and of professional schools is not valid. Foreign university students are of more mature age than American college students, and, in most cases, have had the severe discipline of the gymnasia, which are nearly, if not quite, equal to our colleges. In the universities of whose students the above remark is not true, I believe that the standard of scholarship (except for a comparatively few honor men) is lower than it is in colleges here, and certainly we do not wish to import with their "system" that lower standard. The fallacy of the argument from professional schools is apparent on the face of it. A student in a collegiate course, of which the aim is general cultivation—to prepare the man to enter understandingly and with full control of his faculties upon any subsequent course—cannot reasonably be expected to appreciate the necessity of close and continuous application, so well as a student in a professional course, of which the aim is definite and perfectly well understood by even the dullest of such students. The wisdom of the system may yet be proved by the best of all arguments—success. But, until it has been so confirmed, it may occur to parents, as it does to me, that one of the chief benefits to be derived from a college education is the habit of attention—the discipline of mind which enables one to concentrate all his powers upon a given subject at a given time—and that this habit cannot be acquired save by persistent application; that such application is not required in a system which takes no account of term [illegible] ...

If the views presented in this communication are correct, the errors, which have affected the college injuriously, can be easily and speedily rectified. If the real mistake has not been indicated—that some one more fortunate may discover it and present it for consideration is the devout wish of ANOTHER ALUMNUS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

FROM A TRUSTEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the strictures passed by your correspondent, "'65," upon certain regulations recently adopted provisionally in Columbia College for determining the standing of the students in scholarship, it may interest the public to know what is exactly the system complained of, and what has been the experiences of the College under other systems. I may remark, in the beginning, that the design of this communication is not in the least controversial.

The "daily-marking system" was introduced into the College by resolutions of the Faculty, adopted Dec. 11, 1857. It was provisionally suspended on the 18th of February, 1869, after an experiment of just eleven years. It had in the meantime undergone some modification of its original provisions. From the beginning until 1865–6 there were kept two numerical records, one of merit and the other of demerit. The number given for a perfect performance in recitation was *ten*. An unexcused absence was marked with a demerit of *ten*. Tardiness at recitation was marked with a demerit of *five*. Any act of impropriety in a lecture room might be visited by the Professor with a demerit of *ten*. At the end of a month or session, the relative standing of the students in a class was ascertained by deducting in each case the total of demerit from the total of merit. The examination counted, as your correspondent correctly states, as equal in weight to half a session. This state of things existed until after your correspondent's graduation.

During the academic year 1865–6 demerit marks ceased to be deducted from merit marks in the estimate of scholarship. On the adoption of the revised statutes of the college during the same year they ceased to be given altogether, and they have never been given since. The examination mark was at the same time time increased in weight, and made equal to the total of an entire session.

Hitherto examinations had been mainly oral. In oral examinations the effect of mental perturbation may possibly sometimes prejudice the performance of a proficient scholar. Simultaneously, therefore, with increasing the *weight* of the examination, an important change was introduced as it respects the manner of conducting it. The trustees enacted that all examinations might be conducted in writing, and that the concluding examinations of each year should be so.

The "marking system," even as amended since the graduation of your correspondent "'65," has been felt to be attended with serious disadvantages. This feeling has not been confined to Columbia College. It is well known to exist in other similar institutions. With all its disadvantages, into which it is no part of my present purpose to enter, this system has not as yet been definitely abolished by the trustees of Columbia College; but it has been for the time being suspended, with a view to ascertain experimentally, if possible, whether the system which has always existed without exciting complaint or distrust in the British universities is not available here. That the exact nature of this system may be understood, it is given below in the language of the resolutions adopted by the committee of the trustees empowered to act in this matter:

"From and after the 18th day of February instant, and until further order, chapter 18 of the statutes, relating to the proficiency of the students and to the mode of estimating standing in scholarship, and chapter 2 of the by-laws, shall be suspended in their operation, and hereafter standing in scholarship, whether absolute or relative, shall be determined only by the results of the examinations provided for in chapter 9 of the statutes, which examinations shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles:

1. The examinations shall be, so far as possible, in writing.

2. The examination papers previously prepared by the Professors shall not exact more than a good scholar may reasonably be expected to perform within the time allotted.

3. Each question, topic, passage for translation or analysis, problem or proposition in mathematics, or other separate head of exaction, shall have a valuation put upon it in advance, which shall be the value awarded for a perfect performance. Inferior performances shall receive lower valuations, according to the estimate of their merit by the examining officer.

4. The exactions made in the examination papers shall be the same for every student of the class under examination.

5. If there are any exercises, as of pronunciation, declamation, &c., which, from their nature, cannot be performed in writing, the exactions from each student shall be as nearly identical as possible.

6. The sum total of all the valuations assigned to the performances of each student in any department shall be taken to express the value of the student's scholarship in said department; and an order of merit shall be prepared accordingly. An order of merit in general scholarship shall be prepared by combining the values expressive of scholarship in the several departments.

Should the Board of Trustees see fit to make permanent the system here established provisionally, an order of merit shall be formed after each successive examination, by adding the results of the same to the sum of the results of preceding examinations."

The examination in each subject may be extended to three hours, if the student require so much time. It is conducted in perfect silence. There is no opportunity, as your correspondent presumes, for "rattling ahead glibly," or for the display of "cheek;" and on the other hand, there is no room whatever for that "nervousness" which may be naturally felt in an oral examination, when the student becomes the focus of general attention. The following are the rules of the examination established by the Faculty:

1. Students shall be seated as directed by the examining officer.

2. No book or paper shall be brought to the examination room.

3. No student shall hold any communication with another, either orally or by writing, while under examination.

4. Each student will receive an envelope superscribed with a name. This name will be employed by him to distinguish his papers. He will write it on every piece of paper which he uses in preparing his examination exercises, but will not place his true name upon any paper except as provided in the rule next following.

5. He will write his true name, and that only, on a separate piece of paper, which he will place in the envelope given him, securely sealing the same. The envelopes will be collected by the roll officer of the class, and sealed up in a larger envelope, which will be given to the President's Secretary.

6. Each student must write his papers in a fair and legible hand.

7. The exercises shall be written on papers prepared for the purpose, which shall not be detached from each other by the student.

8. No student shall leave the room till the completion of his exercises.

9. Writing may continue until 1 o'clock, but must then cease.

10. Each student is permitted to retire when he has completed his paper. Before leaving the room he must deposit his paper upon the table, or make such other disposition of it as the presiding officer may direct.

It is easy for any one to judge how far a student who really understands a subject is likely, under these circumstances, from embarrassment or from any other cause, to "fail miserably." If such an occurrence has really already taken place, then perhaps it ought to be admitted that the experiment itself has failed miserably, and ought to be forthwith abandoned. But, having had some opportunities of knowing the facts, though not, perhaps, opportunities so complete and intimate as those enjoyed by the "Professor" who reports the case, I see no reason why the experiment should not continue to be pursued until at least results are reached which are entirely unequivocal.

A TRUSTEE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

[Both sides having had a full hearing in regard to the requirements and management of Columbia College, we cannot at present devote further space to the controversy.—TIMES.]

Immigrant Labor Statistics.

During the thirteen working days ending on the 30th ult., the Castle Garden Labor Exchange found employment for 635 males and 412 females, at wages averaging $12 50 a month for the former and $9 50 for the latter. There were 1,329 applicants for work, or 155 in excess of the total number of orders received from employers. Of males, 165 were hired for merchanical labor and 470 for agricultural labor; of females, 14 were engaged for skilled labor, and 398 for unskilled labor. A large majority of the employes were able to read and write. The aggregate number of engagements for immigrants during November amounted to 2,419.

Sunday School Work—Lecture by Rev. J. H. Vincent.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the Allen-street M. E. Church, by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, A. M., Secretary of the M. E. Sunday School Union, on "The Needs of the Sunday School Work of To-day." Opening with an account of the origin of the Sunday School, and the erroneous views of people generally concerning it, the speaker drew an exceedingly vivid picture of the school work as it should be, and as it is not. "Go preach!" is Christ's command, but it means "go teach" as well. The Sunday School is meant for all, young as well as old. Its great work is to train Christianity. Bible study is what is needed. Too little attention is paid to that, and too much to good singing, and the library, and to having a jolly time generally. He then described a model Sunday School, in which the Bible was the true guide, and its study the main object. He also explained [illegible] ... sketch of what a Sabbath School Superintendent should be, on whom, he said, all depends.

CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON declines to be a candidate for the Tennessee Constitutional Convention.

The testimonial to be given to Rhode Island soldiers and sailors, by direction of the Legislature, has been prepared, and will soon be ready for distribution by Adjutant-General MAURAN.

It is estimated that the defalcation of J. C. BUELL, cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, who committed suicide recently, amounts to $400,000, most of which is supposed to have been lost on that "Black Friday" in October.

The St. Louis Public School Library now contains upward of 20,000 volumes. The pupils read, at an average, fifteen volumes per year.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, who is in Washington, feels "sure of the country's speedy redemption from Radical tyranny, and, as the best means of accomplishing it, favors a strict adherence to the principles of the State Rights Democratic Party." He held the same opinion early in 1861.

A man is now in Detroit with his scalp in his pocket. The Indians took it off for him.

A witness in a Richmond (Va.) Court last week told the Judge to "hush his mouth, as he couldn't talk to two men at once." He had an opportunity to reflect upon his rudeness in jail.

SAMUEL B. ARNOLD, who was released by ANDREW JOHNSON from his confinement at the Dry Tortugas for complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, is in Augusta, Ga., exciting the sympathy of the ex-rebels by the story of his woes.

A Florida paper reports that a panther recently entered the house of Mr. ELI P. WHIDDEN, in Manatie County, in that State, and sprang at his little daughter. The father rushed to the rescue of his child, whereupon the panther made at Mr. WHIDDEN with such force that he was compelled to retreat. Mr. WHIDDEN jumped out in the yard and ran around the house with his assailant close after him. He seized a broad-ax and struck at the panther, but the ax flew off the handle and he was again compelled to retreat; but he finally reached an adze, which he seized, and at one blow laid his enemy dead at his feet.

THOMAS S. BLACKMAR, a member of the Bar of Detroit, Mich., was found dead in his office on Sunday evening, having apparently died from apoplexy. He was in attendance at the Wayne Circuit Court up to the time of adjournment at 2 P. M. on Saturday, and, to all appearances, was then in the enjoyment of perfect health. He was about 45 years of age, and for eight or ten years practiced in this City.

A boy named SAMUEL A. ADAMS has just been tried in Michigan on a charge of attempting to kill a physician named CHURCH. The Court ruled out all testimony tending to show the seduction of the sister of defendant by Dr. CHURCH, as being irrelevant and immaterial, the defence being allowed to show only that defendant believed CHURCH had been unlawfully intimate with his sister, and acted on the belief, it mattered not whether his belief was well founded or not. The case was given to the jury, who returned in five minutes from leaving their seats with a verdict of "not guilty."

We have at last the full official returns of the Minnesota election. The vote for Governor was: For AUSTIN, Republican, 27,320; for OTIS, Democrat, 23,365; for COBB, Temperance, 1,751; AUSTIN's plurality, 2,155. The majority for the rest of the Republican State ticket is 6,076.

As a New-Haven horse, driven by a boy, was drawing some long planks on Tuesday, one of the planks struck a tree and was crowded over upon the horse. The boy's strength was not sufficient to remove it; the horse, however, grasped the end of the plank near his head with his teeth and shifted it beyond his body, and then moved on with his load.

As the steamer *City of Hartford*, *en route* from New-York for Hartford, was passing up the Connecticut River, between 4 and 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, she ran into the Shore Line bridge, completely tearing down the 160 feet span on the Lyme side, and sinking it. It was a light, clear morning.

Four hundred children in the Manchester mills have been made to comply with the law of New-Hampshire, which requires them to go to school a certain part of the year. An evening school has been opened for the benefit of those whose labor is necessary for their own and parents' support, and is attended by two hundred scholars.

A "gold mine" in South Carolina, 565 acres, has just been sold for $1,760; so the Charleston *News* reports.

An attempt is to be made in Maine to establish, by legislative action, a uniform series of text books for the State.

Many of the clergymen in Cleveland, Ohio, preached on Sunday on subjects suggested by the Woman's Suffrage Convention, and expressed their opposition to its objects.

Professor NATHAN HALE has resigned the chair of belles-lettres in Union College, for the purpose of aiding his brother, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, in editing the new Unitarian magazine, the *Old and the New*.

A man in Worcester, Mass., who was arrested on the charge of violating the statute prohibiting excessive work for minors, has been discharged, as the statute prohibits "owners, agents, superintendents and overseers" from employing boys more than sixty hours each week, and it was shown that the accused was neither "owner, agent, superintendent, or overseer," but simply a common employe.

Sacramento, Cal., is full of thieves and burglars, and is hinting the necessity for a Vigilance Committee.

The Japanese Embassy to the Hawaiian Islands, which has arrived in San Francisco, comprises several illustrious personages, one of them being a Prince of the blood royal. His name is SADOWARA. His brother, SIMOTZU MATONOSIN, accompanies him. These two, attended by a couple of high officers, will detach themselves from the diplomatic part of the embassy, and proceed to New-York, intending here to enter some institution of learning as pupils. The officers, who will come with them, are FIRAYOMA TARO and MAZIGOOCHE SORE. The diplomatists are named WOOYEN KAUTOINOKAMI and MIRRA TZUNEYECHI.

Rev. HENRY GILES, though still a confirmed invalid, is better than he has been for three years.

Two hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and seventy-seven volumes were taken out from the Boston Public Library last year, the library having been open 284 days. This is a daily average of 770 volumes, an increase of 141 on the daily average last year.

The money order department of the Philadelphia Post Office will hereafter be kept open on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8 o'clock P. M., to accommodate, particularly, the laboring class of the community.

Hon. HUGH CONGER, who represented the First District of Albany County in the Assembly last year, died of paralysis at his residence in the town of Berne on Tuesday, aged about 66.

Iowa has seventy-nine incorporated cities. One of them has a population of 218 souls.

General SHERIDAN continues to improve in health.

The German Society—Statistics of German Immigration.

The directors of the German Society held a meeting at their office in Broadway yesterday afternoon, SEGISMUND KAUFMANN presiding. From the reports submitted, it appeared that of 17,343 immigrants landed at this port during the past month, 8,026 were Germans, who principally came by way of Bremen and Hamburg. During the corresponding period of last year 7,520 Germans were landed at this port; in November, 1867, 11,476; 1866, 17,008; 1865, 12,111; 1864, 5,572. Of the whole number of immigrants at this port since the 1st of January, amounting to 249,369, 97,371 were Germans, against 99,962 Germans during the corresponding period of last year.

[illegible] ... Mr. THEO. ROSS, the agent of the [illegible] in his resignation, [illegible] and Mr. JULIUS [illegible], editor of the Buffalo *Telegraph*, was [illegible] in his place at a salary of [illegible] per [illegible]. Committee, composed of Messrs. [illegible] and C. ROSS, was appointed to prepare [illegible] nual report.

CHINA.

The Pekin College—The Report of its Failure Untrue—Personal.

PEKIN, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1869.

From Our Own Correspondent.

You may recollect that about two years ago steps were taken by the Chinese Government to organize a college, which it was intended to expand to the scale of a university. The measure was so unexpected—so decidedly progressive—advancing at a bound, as it were, from the narrow circle of their ancient classics to the liberal culture of modern times—that it excited deserved attention throughout the world. Of late, however, it has been reported that the scheme has failed, and a paragraph has been going the rounds of our newspapers headed "The Pekin College a Failure." Now this report is, to say the least, premature. If it is intended to convey the impression that the Chinese Government has abandoned the enterprise, it is incorrect; it merely expresses the opinions of certain parties as to the future of the institution, on that subject there is room for a difference of opinion. In China there has been from the first a strong party opposed to the establishment of the College, resorting even to such absurd charges as those of causing floods, droughts and other calamities to effect its overthrow; and last year, when the first class of scholars who had been admitted as students of Western science, were dismissed as incompetent, the enemies of the institution were jubilant and its friends somewhat disheartened. These students were men who had taken a high grade in the native schools, and they were mostly too old to acquire the English and French languages, which they were set to learn as a preparatory acquisition. Some of them were on the shady side of 50, and the majority were over 30 years of age. As might have been expected, they failed utterly in their examination; and this failure it is that has given rise to the report of the failure of the College.

At the interview above referred to, the Mandarins assured us that they have no thought of giving up the College. They have, however, learned two lessons, which they are already putting in practice: First, to make use of their own language as the vehicle for scientific instruction at the outset, instead of waiting for the slow acquisition of a foreign tongue; and secondly, to admit in future none who are so far advanced in years, whatever their advancement in the scale of native scholarship. In the department of languages there are at present three divisions, each containing ten pupils engaged in studying English, French or Russian. In the scientific department there are fifteen or twenty scholars, and the Mandarins are about to take measures to increase the number. This is a small show as to numbers; but as Prince KUNG, when requested to transfer the College to Shanghae, refused to do so, it may be inferred that he intends, if possible, to make it worthy of the metropolis. Whether the attempt be a failure, it will be time enough to decide some ten years hence.

PERSONAL.

Our late Minister, Mr. BROWNE, whom, owing to my absence from the country, I have not had the pleasure of meeting, appears, during his short tenure of office, to have acquired a high character for ability and energy. He left behind him the almost universal regrets of the American community, and what is quite unusual, received a testimonial from the British residents of Shanghae. Dr. WILLIAMS is now left in charge for the eighth time, and all who know him feel that he has merited the honors of a full Ministership. The Government would do itself credit, and meet the wishes of the Chinese authorities by giving him the appointment. Mr. SEWARD, our very able Consul-General at Shanghae, went home by the last mail, with a view to securing legislation for the reform of our consular service—a service which, in its present condition, is a disgrace to the flag that covers it. I may close this list of items in regard to distinguished personages, by adding that His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, and Captain of the *Galatea*, has this day arrived at Pekin.

PERRY PLUM.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appointment of Principal and Vice-Principal of the Normal School—Non-Resident Pupils Not to Be Allowed in the Schools—The Sectarian School Fund—Death of Mr. Seton.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Education was held last evening, President LARREMORE in the chair, and ten members present.

The Committee on Normal and Evening Schools reported in favor of the appointment of THOMAS HUNTER as Principal of the Female Daily Normal School, at a salary of $4,500 per annum, and in favor of ARTHUR HENRY DUNDEN as Vice-Principal, at a salary of $4,000. They are to have leave of absence of one month to visit the best normal schools in this and the adjoining States, to gather information with regard to the best mode of normal instruction. The report was adopted.

The School Inspectors appointed by the Mayor at the last meeting of the Board, were confirmed, and Mr. WOOD expressed his thanks to the Mayor for sending in such a respectable and well-qualified set of appointees.

A resolution of the Committee on By-Laws was adopted, excluding hereafter the attendance upon the common schools of the City of non-resident pupils and children temporarily residing in the City whose parents reside elsewhere.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. WOOD said that from what he had learned he was satisfied that Mr. JARVIS, who was appointed by the Board to distribute the denominational school fund appropriated by the last Legislature, had performed his duty in a highly satisfactory manner, but the act authorizing his appointment did not authorize this Board to call upon him for any report. He had heard, however, that Mr. JARVIS felt the awkwardness of his position and would prefer to make such a report. He had also heard that he had collected a large amount of valuable information relative to these schools, which might be important for the Board to have. He therefore moved that this Board request Mr. JARVIS to make a report to this Board of the work done by him under the appointment, together with the information he had acquired. The motion was carried unanimously.

THE DEATH OF SAMUEL W. SETON.

Mr. BRENNAN offered resolutions of respect to the memory of SAMUEL W. SETON, late Assistant Superintendent of Schools, which were adopted. In connection with these resolutions the President said an impression had got abroad that due respect had not been shown by the Board to the memory of Mr. SETON, in neglecting to dismiss the public schools on the day of his funeral. He wished to say that he received no notice of Mr. SETON's death till the day preceding the funeral, when it was too late to call a special meeting of this Board. He had no power as President to dismiss the schools without authority from the Board, and thus it was impossible to do that which would gladly have been done but for the circumstances above related. In conclusion, he paid a high compliment to Mr. SETON as an official of the Board, a citizen and a man. Mr. SMYTH also pronounced a eulogium upon the deceased.

After some further routine business, the Board adjourned.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The counsel for the Spanish gunboats have made an agreement with the District-Attorney to postpone the hearing on the motion for the release of the vessels until next Monday morning. The matter will then be brought before Judge BLATCHFORD in the United States District Court.

New-York State Poultry Show.

The New-York State Poultry Show opened yesterday morning. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has been requested to pronounce the opening speech, and it is nearly certain that he will comply. The exhibition bids fair to be a great success. The steamship *City of Brussels* brought over from Europe some splendid additions to the show; it is to be hoped that foreign competition will prove a noble incitement to home breeders and fanciers. We remarked some fine dogs on view, but we regarded them as disqualified for competition; the ears were cut, and therefore the noble and intelligent heads of the animals were much disfigured. Some fawns from [illegible] County have arrived and several ponies are ready in their stalls; these little creatures are of the Shetland and Orkney breeds, and look as shaggy as they ought to appear. Doubtless there will be a large attendance at the exhibition to-day.

A Large Meteor.

During the gale of wind on Wednesday morning a brilliant white meteor, at [illegible] was seen shooting along the sky in a [illegible] erly direction, above the [illegible] of [illegible] clouds. It started from a point [illegible] southwest of the first star [illegible] of the "Great Dipper," and [illegible]. Period of visibility, two seconds [illegible]

TWO YEARS' WRECKS.

List of Vessels Imperiled in this Vicinity Since October, 1867.

THE BOATS AND THEIR CARGOES

Seven Million Dollars' Worth of Property Involved.

THE WORK OF THE WRECKERS.

Over Three Thousand Lives Saved.

THRILLING ADVENTURES ON THE SEA.

During the past two years, from Oct. 1, 1867, until Oct. 1, 1869, eighty-six vessels, of all classes, were wrecked in the immediate vicinity of the port of New-York. Their entire value amounted to $6,866,500, of which $5,500,000 was recovered, $1,366,500 lost. This large proportion of the endangered property was saved by the wrecking companies of this City, who at the same time were also instrumental in saving upward of 3,000 human beings from watery graves.

The following is a complete list of these wrecks, and the sketches accompanying them will convey to the reader some idea of the magnitude and dangers attending the business of wrecking:

STEAMERS WRECKED.

In October, 1867, the British iron steamship Amsterdam, bound from France to New-York, with a valuable cargo worth $500,000, was wrecked on the eastern extremity of Long Island, near Montauk Point. She was wedged between the rocks and boulders, in a position exposed to the tempest and washed by the heavy rollers of the Atlantic. The tides and currents of the Long Island and Vineyard Sounds rendered her salvation impossible, so that all that could be done by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's employes was to rescue her crew of fifty persons, and portions of the cargo in a damaged condition. The good ship went to pieces in a few hours, despite the efforts made to preserve her.

In the same month the steamer Creole, from Havana with a cargo of sugar, both valued at $250,000, ran ashore at Squan Beach, on the coast of New Jersey. Part of her cargo was discharged and put on board the Coast Wrecking Company's schooner John Roach, which left for New-York. A short time after her departure she sprang a leak, and abandoned by her Captain and crew foundered and went to the bottom. The Creole, with the remainder of her cargo, became a total loss. The crew were all saved.

The New-Jersey ferry boat John S. Darcy, worth $75,000, collided with a schooner in the North River, and sank on the Jersey Flats Nov. 1, 1867. The vessel was raised and her passengers were taken off safely.

On the 3d of January, 1868, the little steam propeller Edward Payton, worth about $8,000, sank at the Manhattanville Dock. She was pumped out, staunched and raised in a few days.

The steamer Glaucus, of the Boston propeller line, valued at $160,000, struck on the rocks at the Hell Gate passage in the East River, Jan. 17, 1868. She was towed off by the steamers Winans and Relief without having sustained much injury.

In the month of March, 1868, the steam propeller Coquette, one of Lorillard's Philadelphia freight line, with a crew of thirteen men and worth, vessel and cargo, about $150,000, ran ashore on the coast of New-Jersey, 10 miles south of Barnegat, in a gale of wind. A steamer with a force of wreckers was sent to her, who succeeded in saving the cargo, but a severe storm came on before the vessel could be got off, and she went to pieces.

In the same year the steamer Northampton, one of the New-Haven Transportation Company's propellers, collided with the sidewheel steamer Continental in New-Haven Harbor and sank. The Coast Wrecking Company afterward succeeded in raising her, but the vessel and cargo, worth $195,000, were considerably damaged. She was towed into port by the steamer Relief.

In the month of April, 1868, the steamship General Sedgwick was discovered in a disabled condition off Barnegat. She was taken in tow by the Rescue, which brought her to New-York. The crew, numbering forty men, and the vessel and cargo, both valued at $700,000, were rescued from imminent danger.

The Fall River steamer Old Colony ran ashore near Hart's Island in a thick fog on the morning of April 22, 1868. The passengers and crew were taken off by another vessel, and the Old Colony was afterward got afloat in a somewhat damaged condition. She was worth $200,000.

The steamer Artisan, a propeller engaged in carrying freight up the Sound, struck on one of the hidden shoals in Hell Gate, East River, and went down. Her crew were saved and she was raised.

The steamer Oceanus, of the New-York line, caught fire at Pier No. 27 North River, May 27, 1868. She had a general cargo worth $35,000 at the time of the disaster. The wreckers were compelled to scuttle alongside the dock to save even a portion of the valuable freight. She was raised a short time afterward.

At Rondout, on the Hudson, the sidewheel passenger steamer Washington Irving took fire June 29, 1868. She was scuttled by her crew and soon afterward sank to the bottom. The wreckers succeeded in getting her afloat again. She was valued at $14,000, and sustained serious damages.

The steamer Ashland, of Clides' line, from Boston to New-York, went ashore at Hell Gate on the 13th of August, 1868. The vessel and cargo were valued at $70,000. She was towed off by a tug.

The Metropolitan Police steamboat whose estimated value was $30,000, sank in the Atlantic Dock Basin in Brooklyn in the month of September, 1868. Her crew were all saved and the vessel raised.

In the same month the steamer C. C. Leary, worth $75,000, caught fire and was scuttled at her dock in Williamsburg, L. I. She was pumped out and raised.

The steamer Marmion, while coming into this port, was run down by the steamer General Meade, in November, 1868. She filled rapidly, and would have gone to the bottom but for the buoyancy of her cargo, and the timely assistance of the steamer Lackawanna, by which she was taken in tow, and grounded near the Southwest Spit, in the Lower Bay, where her cargo of cotton was discharged into lighters and brought to the City. Having being cut in two by the collision, she went to pieces when empty. The vessel and cargo were valued at $150,000.

On the morning of the 25th of May the Coney Island steamboat Norwalk, with a number of passengers bound to the Prospect Park races, was run down by a steam tug towing a mud-scow. She sank almost immediately, and her passengers were struggling for life in the water. A full account of the manner in which all were saved by the boatmen in the East River, and how the vessel was towed in her sinking condition to Roberts' Stores, in Brooklyn, by the steamers John Fallen and Mills, has been published. She was partially repaired, and was then removed to the dry dock. She was worth $40,000.

Shortly afterward the steamer Aries, from Philadelphia to Boston, was driven ashore at Squan Beach, N. J. Her cargo, valued at $20,000, was discharged into lighters and taken around to Philadelphia, whither the steamer was also towed by the Relief, five days after the disaster.

The steamship San Jacinto, from New-York to Savannah, with an assorted cargo [illegible] valued at $200,000, went ashore at Body I[illegible]nse fog on the 9th of August, 1869. [illegible] Yankee, with a large force of wreckers, went to her relief. They succeeded in getting her off, and towed her into Wilmington, Del., where she was left for repairs.

The steamer Rattlesnake, one of a new line of steamers built by W. D. Crane for the transportation of coal to the Eastern ports, ran on a rock going through Hell Gate Passage, East River. She leaked badly and grounded in fourteen feet of water, but was pumped out and floated in twenty-two hours.

FULL-RIGGED SHIPS.

The ship Confidence sank at Montgomery-street dock, in this City, Oct. 18, 1867. She was pumped out and raised by the Coast Wrecking Company. Her value was $700,000.

The ship Sacramento, from Boston, bound to New-York, having been dismasted in a gale of wind, anchored near Deal Beach, Dec. 16, 1867. The steamer Winans towed her into this port. The vessel and cargo were worth $168,000. She sustained $15,000 damages.

The ship Electric, from Hamburg to New-York, with 400 passengers and a cargo worth, with the vessel, $500,000, struck on Little Egg Harbor Shoals, Dec. 23, 1868. She labored hard on the beach all night in a very dangerous position, and in the morning was towed to this City by the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief.

On the night of the 19th November, 1868, the packet ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool to New-York, with between 400 and 500 passengers, and with cargo valued at about $300,000, parted her cables during a fearful gale while at anchor outside the bar, and was driven ashore on the Outer Middle, below Sandy Hook Light. Her sails were blown to shreds, and when discovered by Captain Charles Hazzard, of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Philip, was broadside on the beach and in a most perilous condition. With little thought for his own safety, the Captain went to the ship and attempted to get a hawser from her. Three different times he backed his steamer under her bows for that purpose. His peril was imminent, for the sea ran "mountains high," and many a wave washed his little craft fore and aft. At last he succeeded in getting a fourteen-inch cable to the ship, which was all that time pounding so heavily on the bottom as to threaten her immediate destruction, and the loss of nearly 500 human beings. For three hours the Philip tugged away at her charge, jerking her up along the beach to Sandy Hook, inside of which the Captain at length succeeded in getting her. There she grounded in four feet of water, and the passengers were taken off and brought to New-York. Steam pumps were then put on board the Webb, as she leaked badly, and when perfectly free she was towed to New-York.

The ship Stratton Audley and cargo, worth $300,000, with a crew of thirty-five men, went ashore on the East Bank during a heavy storm in March, 1869. She was an iron vessel, built in Scotland, and bound to this port when she met with her disaster. The steamer Yankee went to her assistance, and with the assistance of the Rescue the vessel was hauled off.

The ship Thatcher Magoine was also ashore on the East Bank, and was rescued by the Yankee. The vessel and cargo were valued at $250,000, and her crew numbered thirty persons.

The Italian ship Figglia Maggiore, it will be remembered, was sunk at her anchorage off the Battery by the Cunard steamship Russia, May 25, 1869. She had on board a very valuable cargo from Marseilles, the value being estimated at least at $300,000. The vessel itself was worth $60,000. After some weeks of hard labor and critical diving operations by the Atlantic Company, the vessel was once more got afloat, and taken to the Dry Dock to refit. Her cargo was discharged by divers, a bulkhead built around the vessel to break the force of the current, and she was slung in chains and finally drawn to the surface of the water. Captain John Waters, the Company's agent, superintended the operations.

BARKS WRECKED.

The bark Persia went ashore at Fire Island, Jan. 3, 1868. She was laden with jute and hemp from Cronstadt, the estimated value of which was $100,000. The cargo was saved by the steamers Relief and Winans and brought to New-York. The vessel, worth $35,000, was lost.

The bark Flight was dismasted in a gale off Long Branch and brought in by the steamer Winans. The vessel was valued at $50,000. Her loss was $10,000.

The Lottie Klotts, with sugar, from the West Indies to New-York, valued at $102,000, ran ashore on Peck's Beach, N. J., March 2, 1868. She was brought up by the Coast Wrecking Company.

The bark A. Emerson, ashore at Fire Island, June 19, 1868, was saved, without damage, by the Coast Wrecking Company.

The bark Eugene Shaw, ashore at Brigantine Shoals, N. J., Sept. 26, 1868, was gotten off by the Relief, without damage. She was valued at $35,000.

The bark St. Jago went ashore at Great Egg Harbor, October, 1868, and became a total loss. She was stripped of her sails and gear by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company.

The bark Geo. S. Brown collided with the Boston steamer Bristol, in the Long Island Sound, June 27, 1869. She was towed to New-Haven by the Relief. Her value was $16,000.

The English bark Stella, from England, with a cargo of railroad iron, was wrecked on the coast of New-Jersey, Aug. 29, 1869. The vessel and cargo, worth $100,000, were brought to New-York by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, with but little damage to either.

The bark J. L. Stoker was driven ashore at Newport by the hurricane in September, 1869. The same Company pumped her out with steam pumps and towed her to Boston, which was the port of her destination when the accident occurred. Vessel and cargo were valued at $50,000.

The British bark Sarah Elizabeth was driven ashore at Gilgo Inlet, Oct. 4, 1869. She had a valuable cargo of hides on board, which was discharged on the beach. The vessel was afterward removed by the Relief.

DISASTERS TO BRIGS.

The brig Chas. Loret, laden with kerosene oil, valued at $30,000, ran ashore during a thick fog, at Port Jefferson, L. I., in December, 1867. The vessel was discharged, hauled off and towed to New-York under the supervision of Captain J. Waters. The whole was completed in the short period of five days.

The Moses B. Brandhall fouled the sunken steamship Scotland, Dec. 3, 1867, in the Lower Bay, and sprung aleak. She was laden with cotton from Savannah. The Relief brought her to the City. Her estimated value was $50,000.

The brig Birdie, with a cargo of flour from New-York to Nova Scotia, was wrecked on Hempstead Beach, L. I. She was floated by the Relief and brought to New-York.

The brig Dora Baker went ashore at Long Branch March 26, 1868, and became a total loss. She was worth $8,000.

The brig Hiram Abiff, laden with sugar and molasses from the West Indies, ran ashore at Long Branch April 7, 1868. Vessel and cargo, worth $40,000, were towed to New-York by the steamer Relief.

The Italian brig John & Thomas was dismasted at sea Sept. 28, 1868, and put into the Delaware Breakwater with a rich cargo from Marseilles, the value of both being $65,000. The steamer Relief towed her around to New-York.

The brig Frontier, laden with coal, was cast away upon Long Island in September, 1868. She and her cargo, valued at $15,000, were saved by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company and brought to New-York.

The brig Mary E. Thompson, ashore near Cape May, Jan. 16, 1869, valued at $16,000, was towed off by the Relief and taken to Philadelphia.

The brig Costa Rica, an Aspinwall packet, ran ashore on Squan Beach, Jan. 17, 1869. She, with her cargo of hides, was worth $100,000. The Relief got her off and towed her to this City.

The brig Jane, with a crew of eight men and an assorted cargo from Malaga valued at $50,000, was driven on Jones' Beach, Feb. 26, 1869. She was afterward floated by the Rescue. A portion of her freight was discharged on the beach.

The brig Thomas Tyrrell, on the rocks at Goose Island, near New-Haven, April 22, 1869, was saved by the Coast Wrecking Company. Her value was $58,000, and her loss $2,500.

The brig Charlotte, laden with molasses, valued at $60,000, was discovered on her beam ends by the steamer Lackawanna, March 27, 1869. She was taken in tow and grounded inside the Horse Shoe in the Lower Bay, where she was righted, pumped out and taken to New-York to discharge her cargo.

The brig Mary A. Williams, with a cargo of fruit from Malaga, valued at $50,000, went ashore at Jones' Beach in November, 1868, and was hauled off by Captain Mitchell and towed around to New-York.

The brig Nigrita went ashore at Gardiner's Island on June 5, 1868. Vessel and cargo, worth $45,000, were saved by the Relief.

The brig Alice Ball, valued at $200,000, and the brig Senorita, value $22,000, were both saved from destruction by the wreckers, June, 1869.

SCHOONERS WRECKED.

The schooner George Edward, of Philadelphia, was wrecked at Sandy Hook in October, 1867. The vessel and cargo, worth $10,000, were lost. The crew of eight persons, however, were saved.

In the same month the schooner J. F. Farlan, with a cargo valued at $35,000, ran ashore on the Romer, and was taken off by the steamer Rescue and towed to New-York. Two other vessels, less fortunate, were lost at the same time and place. The crews, however, were saved.

The schooner Owen Beard, having a crew of seven men, and valued, with her cargo, at $12,000, was wrecked on the New-Jersey coast in the month of November, 1867. She was saved by the steamer Lackawanna.

The schooner Monmouth sank in Little Egg Harbor Nov. 20, 1867. She was valued at $9,000, and was raised by the Coast Wrecking Company and brought to New-York.

The schooner Memento, laden with Virginia pine wood, was driven on the beach at Long Branch during a heavy gale in the month of December, 1867. The crew of eight were safely landed, the vessel discharged and hauled off by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company. Property saved was worth $10,000.

The schooner Commerce, with a cargo of provisions, total value $16,000, ran aground at West Bank Dec. 8, 1867, but was pulled off by the steamer Relief.

The schooner Enoch Pratt, valued at $10,000, with a crew of eight men, ran ashore at Jones' Inlet, bilged and went to pieces in February, 1868. She was stripped by the Atlantic Company.

The schooner A. C. Austin, coal laden, worth $20,000, was lost on the Romer in the same month.

In February, 1868, the schooner Monmouth was taken off Little Egg Harbor Shoals and towed to New-York. The vessel and cargo worth about $10,000; crew all saved by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company.

The schooner William Paxen, Captain Brown, laden with glue stock from Boston to Philadelphia, was cast away at Montauk Point, L. I., in March, 1868. She was valued at $80,000. As soon as the news of her disaster reached this City the Atlantic Company dispatched Captain John Waters with the steamer Rescue to her assistance. Shortly after his arrival upon the scene he succeeded in getting the vessel off in good condition, leaking a little, but no more than could be mastered by the steam pumps which had been put on board of her by the wreckers. Captain Waters, with his men, stayed in the schooner to manage her, and running their hawser to the Rescue started for New-York. They had been on their homeward-bound passage but three hours, however, when the wind began to freshen and the sea to rise. Fiercer and more fierce grew the blast, until it blew a living gale from the northeast. The sea ran higher, and each mountain of water sweeping down upon the little schooner, threatened to engulf her at once. She labored hard, groaning like a thing of life in mortal agony as she rose to breast the coming wave, foaming, as it were, with wrath, and seeming to increase its velocity as it drew nearer, it struck her bow and swept by and partially over her, washing her decks and drenching all on board, and as it passed, the craft plunged again into the trough of the sea. And so the tempest raged and lashed the frail vessel until one by one succumbing to its force, the wood ends of her frame were started and she began to sink. No effort of the daring seamen and experienced wreckers could now avail to keep her afloat much longer. At this juncture, Captain Waters ordered the surfboat to be got ready and every man to stand by to spring into her and pull from the sinking craft when he might give the signal. It was midnight, and snowing so heavily that nothing could be seen of the steamer towing them. The roar of the warring elements drowned the voices of those on board the schooner as they sought to make themselves heard. There was no help for them in that direction. So, cut the hawser they must, take to the surfboat, and give way for the beach. 'Twas a dreadful expedient, but it was the only one. Away they went, all hands in the open boat pulling for their lives, and tossed upon the white, seething crests of the billows. Captain Waters was at the helm, and guided the boat head to sea all night, never daring to look shoreward, for fear of being dashed to pieces on the rocks in the darkness. All night they were compelled to row, to keep themselves from freezing. But a dull, leaden dawn at last broke over the sea and gave them light enough to pick out a landing place. From the moment the boat was headed for the shore until she was rolled over and over upon it by the gigantic waves, upon whose summit she was borne with lightning speed thither, scarcely five minutes elapsed. And there they were, on terra firma at least, but in an exhausted condition. All were frozen more or less—the hands of some, the feet of others. The boat itself was dashed to pieces, and the fragments were strewn upon the beach. Here the wreckers' predicament was nearly as bad as before. On a bleak tempest-lashed coast, without fire and drenched to the skin, they were in a pitiable condition until discovered by some of the inhabitants further inland, and cared for. In the meantime the steamer Rescue, with only a few men—the majority of her crew having been on the schooner when she was cut adrift—finding that her tow had parted from her, and supposing her to have gone down with all hands, put into the Bay and telegraphed the sad news to the Company in this city. Shortly afterward, however, the glad tidings of their escape gave a joyful contradiction to the telegram, and in a few days they all returned to New-York. The schooner with all the wrecking apparatus was totally lost.

The schooner Horace L. went ashore on Milford Beach, Conn., April 18, 1868. She was laden with scrap iron, and valued at $18,000. The Rescue got her off and brought her to this City.

The schooner Excelsior, with a cargo of flour, &c., valued at $30,000, went ashore in Jones' Inlet, in June, 1868; was discharged and hauled off by Captain L. P. Brown, agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company. The cargo was very little damaged.

The pilot boat Edmund Blunt, valued at about $13,000, went ashore in June, 1868, during a squall, in the Bay, and was hauled off by Captain James H. Perry, of the same Company.

The schooner H. Baker sank at Hell Gate July 28, 1868. The vessel and cargo, valued at $20,000, were raised and taken alongside the wharf by the Relief.

The schooner Palestine, with a valuable cargo, $70,000, went ashore on the New Jersey beach in August, 1868. She was saved, without any damage, by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company.

The schooner Addie P. Avery, worth $16,000, ashore at Hammond Flats, near Throg's Neck, L. I., Aug. 28, 1868, was saved with little damage by the Relief.

The schooner Panaud, worth $10,000, with a crew of eight, ashore on New-Jersey beach Sept. 8, 1868, was hauled off by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer.

The pilot boat J. Johnson, valued at $12,000, with a crew of nine men, was run into by the schooner Wanator, while at anchor near Squan Beach, and sunk. She was stripped of her sails and gear by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company.

The schooner Verrell sunk in the gale of Sept. 8, 1868, at Wickford, Conn. She was pumped out, raised, and towed into Newport by the same Company. Vessel and cargo valued at $10,000.

The schooner G. L. Mills, valued at $10,000, sank in Hell Gate passage, October, 1868, and was raised by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, and placed upon the dry dock.

The schooner Sarah, valued at $30,000, ashore at Long Branch Nov. 14, 1868, was hauled off by the steamer Relief.

The schooner E. W. Gardiner, valued at $7,000, ashore at Townsend's Inlet, Nov. 17, 1868, became a total wreck.

Schooner Lookout, crew eight, vessel and cargo valued at $9,000, went ashore November, 1868, at Shinnecock, L. I.; was hauled off by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company.

Schooner Lizzie Maul, crew eight, cargo of coal, value $25,000, went ashore Dec. 11, 1868, at Jones' Inlet, and was hauled off without damage by the A. S. M. W. Co.

Schooner Louisa Crocket, crew eight, vessel and cargo valued at $28,000, went ashore at Egg Harbor, Dec. 15, 1868; was hauled off without damage by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company.

Schooner William and James, crew eight, vessel and cargo valued at $9,000, went ashore at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., Dec. 15, 1868; was hauled off without damage by the same Company.

Schooner Hamburg, crew eight, vessel and cargo valued at $25,000, went ashore at Cranberry Inlet, N. J., Dec. 11, 1868; was hauled off without damage by the same Company.

Schooner R. S. Dean went ashore at Long Branch high and dry; was launched by the same Company.

Schooner H. A. Weeks went ashore at Barnegat, December, 1868, and bilged; was stripped of sails and rigging by the same Company.

The schooner Abigail Haily, valued at $20,000, ashore at Squan Beach, Jan. 18, 1869, was floated to town by the Relief.

The schooner L. T. Russell, from Philadelphia, sank off Quogue, L. I., May 6, 1869. The crew were saved by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, but the vessel and cargo, worth $16,000, were lost.

The yacht Lois was upset on the day of the New-York Regatta, July 10, 1869. The ladies and gentlemen on board at the time of the disaster were picked up by the steamer Annie. The yacht was towed to town by the Philip.

The schooner R. G. Willard, worth $25,000, ashore at Squan, Aug. 4, 1869, was got off by the Coast Wrecking Company.

The schooner Abbie Bursley, worth $40,000, ashore on Block Island, was released from her perilous position by the Atlantic Company.

The barge B. F. Toure, loaded with railroad iron, was sunk at Black Rock, Conn., in July, 1868; vessel and cargo valued at $25,000. She was discharged and raised by Captain L. P. Brown, agent of the same Company.

RECAPITULATION.

From this it will be seen that the number and value of the vessels wrecked within the period above mentioned were:

	No.	Value of those saved.	Value of those lost.	Total.
Steamers	20	$1,968,000	$870,000	$2,838,000
Ships	7	1,818,000	130,000	1,948,000
Barks	10	503,000	65,000	568,000
Brigs	15	701,000	131,500	832,500
Schooners	33	485,000	170,000	655,000
Barges	1	25,000	....	25,000
Total		$5,500,000	$1,366,500	$6,866,500

SKETCHES OF THE WRECKING COMPANIES OF NEW-YORK AND THEIR OPERATIONS.

There are three wrecking companies in New-York City, which were organized for the purpose of rendering assistance to vessels ashore on the rocks and reefs of our coast, or otherwise disabled. They are the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, the Coast Wrecking Company, and the Neptune Submarine Wrecking Company. They are constantly prepared for any contingency. Wrecking steamers are coaled, victualed and fitted out for a ten days' cruise, and are perfectly equipped with all necessary wrecking materials.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company has its office at No. 62 South-street, and a large storehouse at the foot of North First-street, Williamsburg. It has been in operation about three years, and is ruled by a Board of Directors, a President, Captain S. Samuels, who sailed the yacht Henrietta in the transatlantic race, Secretary, Charles H. Malleson, and a Wrecking Superintendent, Captain John Waters, a most experienced diver and seaman. He it was who conducted the submarine operations at Port Royal and Charleston, under Admiral Dahlgren, during the late war. The Company has six steam-wrecking vessels, the Philip, Yankee, Rescue, Lackawanna and Annie, together with the schooner Ida Grant, and others, for the transportation of freight from vessels ashore or sunken. Their outfit consists of steam pumps, anchors and cables, and their crews are made up of expert divers, engineers and wreckers.

The Coast Wrecking Company, the agent of which is I. J. Merritt, has its office at No. 49 Wall-street. It has six vessels in this port always prepared for any emergency, viz., the steamers Relief and Winans, and the schooners Johnson, Ourtin, Meteor and Competitor. The Company was organized in 1861, and has been in active operation ever since. Its agents are stationed at different points along the coast, from the Capes of Florida to Halifax, in British America, and their duty is to render any assistance in their power to distressed vessels in their vicinity or to send to New-York for aid if necessary. It has a large storehouse on Staten Island, which was fitted out at an expense of $360,000, and contains everything requisite for wrecking operations. It has also an establishment at Detroit, from which it operates on the Lakes Erie, Huron and St. Clair River.

The Neptune Submarine Wrecking Company was organized in 1868 by a number of gentlemen for the purpose of prosecuting the business of submarine diving, at home and abroad, for the recovery of sunken treasure. The office of the President, General Hayes, is at No. 52 South-street. Its principal operations in the vicinity of New-York Harbor have been in attempting to remove the wreck of the steamer Scotland by the 1st of December, 1869, for which the Company was to receive $63,300 from the Government. Operations are still going on slowly, and portions of the hull have been landed. At present, however, a light ship is stationed near the wreck to warn vessels from too dangerous a proximity to her. The cargo still remaining on the sunken vessel consists of 500 bales of cotton, 15 tons of tallow in casks, 200 tierces of beef and about 30 casks of oil. The engines, boilers, chains, anchors and iron materials of the hull are estimated at about 3,000 tons.

THE WRECKERS' EXPENSES.

The cost of keeping up a complete wrecking establishment is very great. Take for example the expenses entailed upon one—the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company. The steamers cost on an average about $30,000 each, and the wrecking outfit upon them is valued at $12,000. The wrecking schooners are worth about $10,000 each, which with their outfits will be increased to $15,000 or $20,000. From fifteen to twenty-five men are sent down on each vessel to a wreck. The agents are paid $300 a month, divers $200, wreckers $3 50 per day, captains of boats $200 a month, engineers $100, second class engineers $80, firemen $40, and the keep of each man while at a wreck costs $1 a day. For their services the Company charges in different ways, sometimes a percentage on the entire value of the property saved, sometimes so much a day for each vessel and article employed, and often salvage is awarded them by the underwriters.

THE WORK OF DIVERS.

Submarine operations, until recently so little understood by most people, and, from the primitive and complicated methods of diving or working under water, once so dangerous, have now become greatly simplified, and even under such disadvantageous circumstances as rapid currents and great depth of water are generally successful. Formerly the common diving bell was the method known or used for submarine explorations, and a few adventurous men only gained a precarious livelihood in recovering sunken and wrecked property by its means. Now, however, the dangers attending the divers' operations are comparatively slight; the diving bell is entirely done away with, and a simple apparatus known as the submarine armor is used. Diving has become one of the most practical, important and useful branches of the nautical profession. Every wrecking vessel has a diver among her crew, and when going to a wreck as many as four and five are sent in her. With his armor on the diver goes down into the hold of a sunken vessel, breaks out and slings her cargo, which is hoisted to the surface of the water and put into the schooners alongside, plugs up the holes or passes chains under her bottom, and she is pumped out and raised by the wrecking derricks. Often, however, this cannot be done, as the craft may be high and dry on the beach, in which instance her cargo is discharged to lighten her, the breaches in her hull plugged and she is towed off by the wrecking steamer, or regularly launched again by means of ways.

Blow as it may, wreckers have become so expert in their business that they will go to any vessel in distress, and, as shown by the foregoing list and sketches, nearly always save the greater portion of the endangered property.

THE GALLER MYSTERY.

Close of the Examination of Dr. Wedekind on the Charge of Extortion—He is Held for Trial.

The adjourned examination in the case of Dr. Auguest Wedekind, accused of levying black mail on Mrs. Elizabeth Galler, was resumed yesterday by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs. The room devoted to examination was crowded by those interested in the proceedings, which proved quite as interesting as those on previous days.

Coroner Wm. Schirmer was called on the part of the defence, and testified that he first saw Dr. Wedekind in his office on the 13th of November, when he stated that he had a case to report, and repeated the statements of Wedekind as already published; when the witness received the $1,000 bill he sent out to see whether it was genuine, and consulted the District-Attorney, and was informed that the case was not in his jurisdiction; the Coroner then asked Wedekind to take the money back and notify any Magistrate; Wedefind refused to take the money, as he had obtained it simply as evidence, and as it did not belong to him he did not want it; the witness and his deputy both endeavored to persuade him to take the money back, but Wedekind persisted in refusing. On cross-examination the Coroner stated that the accused requested him to keep the bill as evidence, as it did not belong to him; subsequently Mr. Otto Meyer, counsel for the accused, called upon him in relation to the bill, when he demanded it, at the same time producing an assignment. (Counsel for the prosecution demanded that the assignment be produced in Court.) Witness refused to deliver up the bill, as he had already been subpœnaed to appear before the Magistrate in relation to the case; in answer to a question from Mr. Meyer, the witness said that the counsel had explained that he only wished to prevent its being given up until the ownership was decided in a Civil Court.

By the Court—When I offered the bill to Dr. Wedekind I told him I did so by advice of the District-Attorney; he again refused to take it; Dr. Wedekind informed me that he had not told any one except his wife about the $100 or $1,000.

Counsel for the defence objected to the question, but the Magistrate insisted, as Wilzbach, one of Wedekind's witnesses, had already testified that he knew all of the facts in the case.

Considerable discussion ensued relative to the assignment given by Wedekind to Mr. Meyer, and it was finally ordered that the document be produced in court.

Dr. Joseph Cushman, Deputy to Coroner Schirmer, was called on the part of the defence. He had first seen Dr. Wedekind on the 13th of November, between nine and ten o'clock A. M.; the prisoner had informed him that he had called at the office before it was open.

Counsel for the defence wished to offer evidence as to a conversation between himself and the prisoner relative to the assignment made of the $1,000 bill, but the Magistrate declined to receive it.

Mr. Kintzing stated that he had learned since the last examination that Dr. Wedekind, who had already testified that he was a medical student in Germany, and had a diploma, was in reality a barber. A witness was in Court who would testify that Wedekind had been in his employ as a journeyman barber, and had said he intended purchasing a medical diploma. Mr. Meyer objected to the evidence as irrelevant, and the objection was sustained.

The case was then declared to be closed, and counsel for the defence proceeded to review the complaint made by Mrs. Galler, and the evidence in support of a motion to discharge the accused on the ground that no offence had been proven against him. The money had been paid to Wedekind because Mrs. Galler had asked him for poison, and the money was paid to keep him quiet on that subject. There was no extortion or blackmail on the part of the prisoner.

The Magistrate decided to hold the prisoner to answer, and remanded him in default of $3,000 bail.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Report of the Chief Engineer—Scarcity of Hydrants.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, Mr. Meyers, of the Special Committee to meet with the Mayor and Comptroller, reported having done so, and that those officers coincided with the action taken by the Board of Estimate of the Fire Department.

From the report of Chief Engineer Kingsland it appeared that during November there were sixty-six fires, of which all but two were confined to the buildings in which they originated. Of these fires thirty-six were discovered by citizens, sixteen by the Fire Patrol, eleven by the Police, and three by the bell-ringers. Only three of the buildings were considerably damaged, none were totally destroyed, and the estimated loss on buildings and contents was $63,661.

The Secretary was directed to call upon the Superintendents of the various Departments to furnish their annual reports for 1869 forthwith.

District Engineer Thomas Sullivan submitted a report showing the scarcity of hydrants in his districts, from which it appears that there are no hydrants to be used, in case of fire, in the following localities: Fifty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Forty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; Forty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

A communication was received from a number of citizens, returning thanks for the good conduct of the Department at the fire at No. 74 Grand-street, Nov. 25, especially mentioning the rescue of Mrs. Shelden by Foreman Erlacher, of Engine No. 13.

Custom House Appointments.

The following appointments have just been confirmed at Washington:

Night Inspector at $3 per day.—J. C. Varney, vice T. Seaman, removed.

Deputy Collector Seventh Division, at $3,000 per annum.—N. M. Galord, vice Rufus King, removed.

Weigher at $2,500 per annum.—Samuel M. Wright, vice Israel Stone, removed.

Storekeeper at $4 per day.—S. H. Clark, vice N. M. Gaylord, promoted.

Night Inspector at $3 per day.—G. M. Taylor, vice F. A. Dutton, resigned.

Temporary Inspector at $4 per day.—F. M. Ellis.

Clerk First Division at $1,400 per annum—M. H. Chapel, vice Charles Y. Roosevelt, removed.

The appointment of Mr. Gaylord as Deputy Collector is regarded at the Custom House by those who are acquainted with him as an excellent choice. He was nominated on his own merits by Mr. Grinnell, who has full confidence that the new incumbent will fill his position with ability and integrity.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS

More Persons Implicated in the Great Scheme.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS TO BE MADE.

Colonel Whitely Intrusted with a Secret Mission—Blatchford to be Caught if Possible—Fresh Particulars About the Frauds—The Mulligan Case—Discharge of James Caldwell.

The complete story of the great drawback frauds has not yet been told, although the Times has given its readers an account of the principal particulars in advance of other journals. Fresh and heretofore unpublished facts remain to be made public, however, which will be found as equally interesting as those already known. They have been gradually ascertained during the progress of the investigation into the frauds, but there will be little harm in making brief mention of them at the present time. It appears, in the first place, that good cause exists for believing that more persons were engaged in the fraudulent claim practices than was first reported, and that their criminality is just as apparent as is that of the persons whose names have already been printed. One of the newly-suspected drawback conspirators is said to have been concerned in the frauds previous to Whimster's. It is alleged that he rendered considerable service to Summers, the ringleader of the conspiracy, having acted as chief confederate of the latter, in which capacity he derived large profits from the spurious claims. It will be remembered that Summers is represented as being the first person who originated the extensive series of drawback frauds by means of which the National Treasury was cheated out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is also believed that a former Custom House officer was implicated in the gigantic plot to rob the Government. It is alleged that his participation is made evident, from the fact that his initials appear on a few of the fraudulent export certificates. In connection with his initials there also appears the initials of Samuel T. Blatchford, on the same certificates. This double indorsement is accounted for by the theory that Blatchford's initials were forged, and that the other initials were appended under the belief that by so doing the act would not compose a forgery in the strict legal sense. It is supposed that the Ex-Custom House officer perpetrated this sharp scheme while he was acting as a Custom House broker, which was subsequent to the time of his vacating his position in the Custom House. There is another man, whose name has lately appeared in connection with the frauds, but very little direct information has been found out about him as yet, except that he had acted in complicity with one of the prominent conspirators, who is a fugitive from justice at the present time. He will probably be accepted as a Government witness to testify against his more guilty associates.

It is not unlikely that more interesting and surprising facts concerning the enormous drawback conspiracy will be developed in case a thorough scrutiny and investigation is made, which is most certain to be done by District-Attorney Pierrepont and Collector Grinnell, who now have the matter in charge. It is confidently asserted that some of the conspirators went so far at one time as to endeavor to establish a depot for carrying on their fraudulent operations at the Boston Custom House. For the present the names of the newly suspected persons will be suppressed.

Rumors were prevalent around the United States Court, yesterday, to the effect that more persons were to be arrested on a charge of being connected with the drawback frauds. The rumors were greatly strengthened during the afternoon, when Colonel Whitely, the chief detective officer of the Federal Government, visited District-Attorney Pierrepont, and held a private consultation with him, subsequently leaving him in much haste. It was reported by some that a clue had been found to the hidden whereabouts of Samuel T. Blatchford, the runaway Deputy Collector, and that Colonel Whitely had been put on his track in order to hunt him down and secure his arrest. It was likewise claimed that the Colonel had received summary instructions to entrap Richard B. Caldwell and William H. Whimster, and bring them to this City for trial. So far as our reporter could learn, the Colonel received directions to proceed after certain individuals, whose names have not heretofore been associated with the drawback frauds, with a view to securing their capture. The official mentioned that all possible efforts would be made to catch Blatchford.

THE CASE OF MULLIGAN.

The examination in the case of Romeyn Mulligan was again adjourned yesterday, being set down for next Monday afternoon. The Commissioner said that the case must positively be closed at that time. Mr. N. Quackenbos, counsel for the defendant, announced that he would endeavor to secure the attendance of an important witness in the interval, by means of whom he could prove his client's innocence.

THE CASE OF CALDWELL.

The examination in the case of James Caldwell was resumed in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday afternoon. District-Attorney Pierrepont conducted the prosecution, Mr. Wm. Anthon appearing for the accused. J. J. Caldwell was called as a witness for the defence. He testified that he resided in Brooklyn; was connected with the medical profession; was a brother of defendant's; had heard his brother, Richard B. Caldwell, say in 1866 that the defendant's business was the ordinary Custom House business; witness said that the defendant was in poor circumstances and lived plainly in 1866, and that he was told by him that he left his brother, Richard B. Caldwell, because he couldn't agree with him. At the close of the evidence the case was summed up briefly on both sides, after which it was submitted to the Commissioner. The latter gave it as his decision that there was nothing to show that the accused had received any of the fraudulent money, or that he had anything to do with frauds in any way. He, therefore, honorably discharged him.

A Disorderly Letter Carrier.

A complaint was made yesterday by Officer Charles Little, clerk of Station B, No. 382 Grand-street, charging Thomas C. Reilly, a letter carrier, with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and with having threatened to shoot the officer while at the Station House. Reilly, while in uniform, committed the offence complained of, and was immediately sent to prison where he now lies still wearing his official dress. He was committed in default of $300 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
169—Goodenough vs. Manning, Jr.	210—Frisbie vs. Battinkill Knitting Co.
175—In re. the petition of Wood.	215—First National Bank vs. Fuller.
198—Weed vs. Langworthy.	129—Redlich vs. Doll.
199—Same vs. Same.	129—Frankel vs. Dugaw.
202—Clark vs. Beach.	206—King vs. King.

Call begins at No. 232 Oneida Bank vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
386—Muller vs. The N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.	391—Kochler vs. Clark.
	356—Blackwell vs. Field.

MARINE COURT.—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before Alker, J.—Non-Jury Causes Only.

Nos.	Nos.
4494—Stewart vs. Slocum.	4543—Hubener vs. Brockhurst.
4366—Williard Mfg. Co. vs. Thomas.	4542—Brady vs. Crosby.
4396—Cavanaugh vs. Connelly.	4545—Segetkin vs. Finck.
4360—Beiser vs. Fleisch.	4551—Roche vs. Viele.
4361—Bettig vs. Corn.	4548—Frank vs. Gallagher.
4432—Tilton vs. Heinbotham.	4549—Mack vs. Harts.
4539—Skehan vs. Nash.	4550—Polhemus vs. Stutz.
	4554—Gordon vs. Gordon.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Non-Jury causes only.

Nos.	Nos.
4119—Schenck vs. Joyce.	4349—Koehler vs. Brogan.
4525—Louretto vs. Louretto.	4364—Harris vs. Merrill.
4527—Wolf vs. Cohen.	4488—Claflin vs. Minzheimer.
4508—Anglien vs. Frank.	4515—Lasarvitch vs. Trafton.
4509—Frankenstein vs. Frank.	4532—August vs. Schwartz.
4342—Fleischman vs. Flynn.	4553—Berringer vs. Platt.
4345—Hook vs. Carr.	4538—Phelps vs. Johnson.
	4454—Haviland vs. Cronin.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 1.

By Judge Ingraham.

Clara A. Fisher vs. Wm. J. Fisher; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff; the custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff.

Chas. W. Pollard vs. John I. Blair et al.; motion denied. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 1.

By Judge Fithian.

Falk Phonheimer vs. Louis Bornheimer; motion granted and bail reduced to $3,000.

Samuel Brown vs. J. Q. Adams; motion denied without costs.

Charles Dennis vs. Rollin Cowan; motion for new trial denied with costs. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

Margaret Kraft vs. Moses Fieldman et al.; extra allowance of $100 granted.

Manufacturing National Bank of Chicago vs. Edward Basck; default opened on terms; case to be set down for trial for the first Monday in December next.

Wm. Hyland vs. Floyd Bailey; motion granted and cause referred.

Frank Budd vs. Charles Miller; motion to set aside judgment by default, and all subsequent proceedings granted.

Stephen O. Nelson et al. vs. Wm. P. Converse et al.; motion granted.

Geo. D. Sutton et al. vs. Rebecca S. Haviland et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of Geo. Lane, to be discharged from custody on habeas corpus; prisoner discharged.

Edward Roberts vs. Elmira Kane, executrix, &c.; motion granted.

Frederick W. Dohman vs. Henry Rodenheld; motion granted.

Patrick Lavelle vs. William Hastings et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 1.

By Judge Brady.

O'Gorman vs. Kamak; motion for attachment denied without prejudice.

Same vs. Same; defendant enjoined and receiver appointed.

Same vs. Same; order granted.

In the matter of McMullen, an insolvent; proceedings discontinued.

In the matter of William Mela; order denying discharge settled.

Livingston vs. Cowles; issues settled.

Spratt vs. Nicholson; judgment for defendant on demurrer.

McGloin vs. Goodwin; demurrer overruled; judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to answer.

Weiss vs. Black; bail reduced to $50.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 284.—Richard H. Morgoon, Plaintiff in Error, vs. S. H. Scales.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—This was an action of ejectment brought by Morgoon to recover a portion of a section of land lying in Lafayette County, Wisconsin. The case was twice tried, resulting both times in favor of the defendant. The proofs involve a great number and variety of conveyances as disclosed in the record, running back to 1835, to the date of the entry of the land by one Perry; and the questions of law turn upon the statutes of Wisconsin in relation to uses and trusts, title by Sheriff's deed, service of process, distinction between actions, legal and equitable, &c. The writ of error bringing the case here is based upon exceptions taken to the rulings below, and the questions presented are mainly of fact. The action is intended as a test of title of neighboring lands resting on a similar state of facts. Messrs. Synde, Cothren and Magoon for plaintiffs in error; Senator Carpenter for defendant.

No. 235.—Julius Hornthall and Alexander Kuhn vs. Martin Keary, Collector, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Mississippi.—This action is brought to restrain the defendant from proceeding to enforce the collection of an internal revenue tax assessed on cotton, which the respondent threatens to collect by distraint of the complainants' goods, and which they allege is not due. The injunction prayed for was granted, but was subsequently dissolved and the bill dismissed. The tax was imposed by the first section of the act of July, 1866, as amended by the proviso of section 1 of the act of March, 1867, both of which acts are an amendment of the Internal Revenue act of 1864. The Government insists that this is not a case of which a Court of general equity jurisdiction will take cognizance, and that all the parties being citizens of Mississippi the Court has no jurisdiction, and the bill must be dismissed. Submitted by the Attorney-General on printed briefs, no one appearing for appellants.

No. 287.—The United States ex rel. Thomas Butz, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Mayor, &c., of Muscatine.—And Nos. 288 and 289, error from the District of Iowa.—These cases are considered together, as they present precisely the same questions. In the first case, Butz, the relator, recovered judgment against the City of Muscatine for $57,605 16, and execution was issued, and returned unsatisfied. An alternative writ of mandamus was issued to compel the levy and collection of a tax to pay the judgment. The return set out that the city required all the taxes it could levy under the laws creating the Corporation for the purposes of its government. The relator demurred, and the demurrer was overruled, and that ruling is assigned as error. The argument is that the city will not be allowed to contract debts which it is prohibited from paying, and that a peremptory mandamus should issue directing the levying of a tax sufficient to pay the judgment. This is one of the old cases from the West, involving the liability of municipal corporations on bonds issued by them in aid of public enterprises. In several other cases previously decided by this Court the mandamus has been ordered. Cases argued by James Grant for relator; no one opposed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

EXTRADITION—PRACTICE—HABEAS CORPUS.

In the Matter of Francois Farez, on Habeas Corpus.—This case came upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued on Nov. 6, 1869, directed to the United States Marshal, directing him to bring up the body of the petitioner that the Court might inquire into the causes of his imprisonment. The Marshal made a return to the writ that he held Farez under two warrants issued by Charles W. Newton, United States Commissioner, which he attached to his return. These warrants were issued with a view to the extradition of Farez under the treaty between the United States and Switzerland. The first of them was dated Oct. 8, 1869, and was issued in the name of the President. It described the Commissioner as "a Commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, being a magistrate." It recited that in accordance with the convention between the United States and Switzerland, complaint had been made under oath by the Swiss Consul at New-York, and by him presented to the Commissioner, charging Farez with having, in the year 1869, committed within the limits of the Swiss Confederation the crimes of forgery, the emission of forged papers and the utterance thereof.

The second warrant was also issued in the name of the President. It recited that on the application of the Consul-General of Switzerland, the Government of the United States did, on the 28th of October, 1869, issue under the hand of the Secretary of State and the seal of the Department of State, a mandate to the proper officers authorizing them to take the necessary proceedings under the Extradition acts to arrest and examine Farez.

The petitioner traversed the return, averring that the service of the second warrant was made while the petitioner was in custody under the habeas corpus, and was therefore void. It claimed that the second warrant was void because it was based on a pretended warrant issued by one Brossard, which was insufficient to make out any case against Farez. The traverse was replied to, and evidence was given. It showed Farez was arrested on the first warrant on Oct. 18, 1869, and that the proceedings on it were adjourned from time to time, and that no proceedings had been taken under the second warrant except to arrest Farez under it, which was done after the habeas corpus was served. The warrant of arrest referred to in the traverse and the reply, as issued by one Brossard, was put in evidence. It is in French, and purports to have been issued by Justin Brossard, President of the Tribunal of the District of Franches Montagnes, Examining Magistrate, on the 3d of October, 1869. It is headed "order of arrest and demand of extradition." It orders and requires all public officers to arrest and take to some prison in said district Francois Farez, garrior and hotel keeper, residing at Bois, whence he late clandestinely departed, taking with him securities to a considerable amount, and then started for America, with the intention of going to New-York by the vessel Atalanta, from Havre, on the 28th of September, 1869. It then avers that the said Farez is accused of fraudulent bankruptcy et de pluneurs faux en écriture de commerce," and has been declared bankrupt by decree of the Tribunal of Commerce of the 1st of October, 1869. It then says: "By virtue of the treaty of extradition between Switzerland and the United States of America, dated the 25th of November, 1850, and the 7th of January, 1856, we request the competent authorities to take the most urgent steps to arrest the accused, Farez, who is accompanied by his wife and two children, before he sets foot on American territory, and after his arrest to safely keep all the securities which shall have been found in his possession, or in the possession of any one accompanying him. It is of great importance in the interest of public policy to have the accused brought before the undersigned Judge, a great number of creditors claiming his immediate extradition." Considerable testimony was given before the Court as to the meaning of the French words faux en écriture de commerce. The counsel for the Swiss Consul contended that the words meant forgery of commercial writings, including bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading and other written commercial instruments, as well as entries in books of account in which records of commercial transactions are kept. The counsel for Farez contended that the words faux en écriture de commerce mean only falsifications of commercial writings, that is, falsifications of entries in books in which records of commercial transactions are kept; and that a forgery of a bill of exchange, or a promissory note, or other written commercial instrument is not a faux en écriture de commerce, but comes under the head in the Code Napoleon, which is the Swiss law of faux en écriture privée. The complaint on which the second warrant was issued by the Commissioners was also put in evidence. It is made by Mr. De Luze, consul of the Swiss Confederation at New-York, and states that Farez is charged with having in the course of the year 1869, or heretofore, and after the date of the said convention, committed within the jurisdiction of the Swiss Confederation "the crimes of forgery, the emission of forged commercial papers, and the utterance thereof to the amount of 30,000 francs, or thereabouts." It also states that the complainant as such Consul charges Farez with having committed within the jurisdiction of the Swiss Confederation those crimes to that amount; that those crimes and each and every of them are contrary to the laws of the Swiss Confederation, and by such laws subject to infamous punishment, and punishment by imprisonment in the State Prison, and are enumerated and provided for in the said convention; that a warrant of arrest against the said Farez, on account of the said crimes has been issued by the proper and competent judicial authority for the purpose in the jurisdiction of the Swiss Confederation, and that said Farez has, since the commission of the said crimes, fled from the Swiss Confederation to the United States, and is within, and is to be found within, the territories or limits of the United States. It then sets forth the application made to the Government of the United States by the political agent and Consul-General of the Swiss Confederation, for the arrest of Farez, and the issuing, by the Government of the United States, on the 28th of October, 1869, of the mandate before referred to. It then states that the complainant, as such Consul, applies for the extradition of the said Farez, in pursuance of the said convention, and that a warrant issue for his apprehension according to the convention between the United States and Switzerland, and the acts of Congress in relation thereto. (11 Stats. at Large, 593. art. 13, 14 and 15; 9 id., 302.)

Blatchford, J.—The first warrant issued against Farez is in my judgment void, because it does not show on its face that the Commissioner issuing it is authorised by a Court of the United States to issue such warrant. The proceeding is a special proceeding instituted under the convention and the act of Aug. 12, 1848; and the fact that the Commissioner who issues the warrant is, within the said act, a commissioner authorised so to do by a Court of the United States, is a jurisdictional fact, and should be set forth on the face of the warrant. It is the law of this circuit that the Judiciary possess no jurisdiction to entertain proceedings, under any treaty or convention between the United States and a foreign Government, for the apprehension and committal of any alleged fugitive from justice, whose extradition is demanded by such foreign Government, without a previous requisition having been made, under the authority of the foreign Government, upon the Government of the United States, and the authority of the latter Government obtained to apprehend such fugitive. (Ex parte Kaine, 3 Blatchf. C. C. R. 1; in re Henrich, 5 Blatchf. C. C. R. 414, 425.) In the latter case it is said: "It would seem indispensable that a demand for the surrender of the fugitive should be first made by the Executive authorities of the Government, and a mandate of the President, before the Judiciary is called upon to act." As the proceeding is a special proceeding, I think it is necessary, not only that the complaint made to the Commissioner, upon which the warrant is asked, should show that such requisition has been made upon the Government of the United States, and such authority obtained from it, but that those facts should also be set forth on the face of the warrant. As the first warrant contains no such allegation, it is not valid. The mandate recited in the second warrant and in the complaint upon which the second warrant issued, as the authority from the Government of the United States for the arrest of Farez, upon the application therefor, made to it by the Swiss Confederation, is a sufficient mandate. The objection taken is, that the mandate is stated, in the complaint and the warrant, to have been issued by the Government of the United States under the hand of the Secretary of State and the seal of the Department of State, and not under the hand of the President and the great seal of the United States. The Executive authority of the United States particularly in its intercourse with foreign Powers and in matters which concern foreign relations, acts through the medium of the Secretary of State and the seal of that Department; and the allegation, in the complaint and the warrant, that the Government of the United States issued the mandate under the hand of the Secretary of State and the seal of the Department of State, is a sufficient allegation that the mandate was issued by the Executive authority. The point taken, in the case of ex parte Kaine, was that the proceedings for the apprehension of the fugitive could not be initiated by the Judicial Department of the Government, or by any Department of the Government except the Executive. A mandate issued by the Government under the hand of the Secretary of State and the seal of the Department of State, is issued by the Executive Department of the Government. The practice of the Executive Department to act through the Department of State, in performing Executive acts of the character of that in question, has been recognized throughout the history of the Government from the earliest time. The fifteenth article of the Convention in question provides that the surrender of a fugitive on the part of the United States shall be made only by the authority of the Executive thereof; and yet, the act of August 12, 1848, provides that if the Magistrate who issues the warrant deems the evidence, which he takes under it, sufficient to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper convention, it shall be his duty to certify the same to the Secretary of State that a warrant may issue; and the third section of the same act provides that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, under his hand and seal of office, to order the fugitive to be delivered to the person authorized by the foreign Government to receive him. This clearly shows the understanding of Congress that the Executive Department, in carrying out treaty stipulations between this Government and foreign Governments, for the apprehension and delivery up of alleged criminals, is to act through the instrumentality of the Department of State; and if the final order for extradition upon which the party is to be taken out of the United States into territories of the foreign Government, can be made by the Executive authority of the United States through the instrumentality of the Department of State, a fortiori, a preliminary mandate for the arrest of the party can be made by the Executive authority of the United States through the medium of the same department.

The writ of habeas corpus having been issued on the 6th of November commanding the Marshal to produce the body of Farez on the 10th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., Farez must be considered as being, under said writ, in the custody of the Court, at least from the time the writ was served on the Marshal; and the Marshal had no right, after that time, during the pendency of the writ, to arrest Farez upon any new warrant, or upon any warrant not in his hands at the time the writ was served upon him. The return by the Marshal at the day and hour specified in the writ as the time for the return thereof, states that he arrested Farez, on the 10th of November, under the warrant dated on the 9th of November. It appears in evidence that the writ was served on the Marshal prior to the time when he arrested Farez under the warrant of the 9th of November. Such arrest on the second warrant was, therefore, illegal. Farez was entitled to have the question determined as to the lawfulness of his imprisonment and detention by virtue of the process on which he was claimed to be held at the time the writ of habeas corpus was served on the Marshal. The proceedings under the writ had relation to, at least, as early a period as that. When the question of the lawfulness of the detention under the first warrant should have been disposed of, then the Marshal could properly proceed to execute the second warrant, but not before. The complaint upon which the second warrant was issued is defective in its charge of crime against Farez; and the second warrant itself is equally defective in that particular. It is not enough, in the complaint, merely to charge the party with the crime named in the convention—that is, forgery. The complaint in this case contains nothing more, in effect, than a naked general charge of forgery, without any sufficient specification of time or place, or of the nature of the forgery, or of the forged instrument or document. It merely alleges that Farez, in the year 1869, or after the 25th of November, 1850, with the intent to obtain gain for himself and to cheat and defraud the Swiss Confederation, and some person unknown, committed, within the jurisdiction of the Swiss Confederation, the crimes of forgery, the emission of forged commercial paper and the utterance thereof, to the amount of 30,000 francs or thereabouts. This is, under any system of criminal jurisprudence, a defective complaint. In the case of In re Henrich, (5 Blatch., C. C. R., 424, 426,) this Court says: "The complaint upon which a warrant of arrest is asked, should set forth clearly but briefly, the substance of the offence charged, so that the Court can see that one or more of the particular crimes enumerated in the treaty is alleged to have been committed. The complaint need not be drawn with the formal precision and nicety of an indictment for final trial, but should set forth the substantial, material features of the offence." No sufficient probable cause for arrest is shown by the complaint in this case. The Consul of the Swiss Confederation, in the discharge of his duty, makes the charge against Farez in the complaint, but does not pretend that he has any personal knowledge in the premises, and does not specify the particulars of the crime to an extent sufficient to authorize any warrant of arrest to be issued. No citizen of the United States could be arrested or held upon a complaint so vague and general in its specifications, or rather, so utterly devoid of specification as the complaint in this case; and it certainly never could have been intended, by the treaty-making power, that an alleged fugitive should be arrested upon a complaint less specific than such as would be required in the case of an offence committed in the United States. The act of 1848, in saying that the Magistrates named in it are vested with power, upon complaint made under oath or affirmation, charging a person with having committed within the jurisdiction of a foreign Government, a crime provided for by a treaty for extradition, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of such person, intends that the warrant should be issued upon such complaint under oath as is generally recognized, in criminal law, as a proper and adequate complaint. The convention with the Swiss Confederation, in saying, in the thirteenth article, that the delivery up to justice of persons charged with the crimes enumerated in the fourteenth article, shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found, intends to say, not only that the person arrested in the United States shall not be delivered up except on such evidence as would authorize his commitment for trial in the United States, if the crime charged had been committed in the United States, but also that he shall not be apprehended or arrested except on such prima facie evidence as would justify the apprehension and arrest, if the crime charged had been committed in the United States. It never was intended that it should be sufficient, in order to authorize the arrest of a fugitive from justice, to state merely that the representative of the foreign Government charges the party with having committed the crime named in the treaty. I must, therefore, hold the second warrant, and the complaint on which it was issued, insufficient, in their specifications of the crime charged, to justify the holding of Farez under the second warrant. The warrant of arrest named in the complaint as having been issued against Farez in the jurisdiction of the Swiss Confederation, was the only document presented to the Commissioner in support of the complaint made to him, and is, for the purposes of this case, considered as a part of such complaint. Such warrant commands the arrest of Farez as being accused of fraudulent bankruptcy, and of "plusieurs faux en écriture de commerce." It is defective in not specifying the time and place of the commission of the alleged offences and the character of the forgeries, or of the instrument or documents in respect of which the forgeries were committed; and therefore the complaint can derive no support from such document.

Whether the offence of "faux en écriture de commerce," charged in such foreign warrant, is a crime embraced within the fourteenth article of the Convention, is a question not necessary to be considered in this case. It results, therefore, that Farez must be discharged from custody upon both of the warrants named in the return of the Marshal.

H. D. Lapaugh for the Swiss Consul; F. R. Coudert for Farez.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 1.

Before Judge Ingraham.

A NON-RESIDENT MAY BE SERVED WITH PROCESS WHILE ATTENDING COURT AS A WITNESS.

Charles W. Pollard vs. The Union Pacific Railroad, John I. Blair et al.—John I. Blair, of New-Jersey, one of the defendants in this action, was served with a summons herein while he was attending Court as a witness in the case of Lambard vs. The Sioux City Railroad Company. As already reported in the Times, Mr. Blair moved to have the service set aside.

Judge Ingraham has denied the motion, and in doing so rendered the following opinion:

The defendant was served with a summons while attending Court in an action pending in this Court in which he was a party and a witness from another State. He now moves to be discharged from such service and to have the same set aside as irregular. There is no distinction between the rule of exemption from arrest while attending Court, whether as a party or a witness. In such a case he is entitled to be discharged, if a citizen or resident of this State, on entering his appearance; and if from a foreign State, absolutely. (5 T. R., 536; 2 J. Rep., 294; 7 J. [illegible] 163.) This exemption applies not only to his actual attendance, but while going to the Court and [illegible] home, eundo morando et redeundo, and [illegible] those who attend either with or without a [illegible]. A defendant who was a resident of the [illegible] privileged from having process served [illegible] arrested. When discharged from [illegible] the old system, it would be on filing [illegible] and afterwards on entering his appearance. ([illegible] vs. Coburn, 1 Wend. 292.) In Norris vs. [illegible], a foreign witness, attending court, was [illegible] and discharged absolutely, without [illegible] common bail, on entering an appearance. In Sanford vs. Chase, 3 Cowen 381, it was held that a foreign witness was entitled to be absolutely discharged. The Court says "The privilege of a witness should be absolute. An arrest should not be valid even for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court out of which the process issued, more especially where the witness is from a foreign State."

The privilege of a witness from being arrested has been incorporated into the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S., p. 402, marg.,) and requires an absolute discharge from arrest, and makes such arrest a contempt of Court. In all these cases, however, there was an [illegible] arrest and the discharge was from the arrest and not from any other service. No case has been cited, nor do I know of any in which the mere service of a summons has been set aside, on this ground, and since the Revised Statutes the privilege from arrest has been confined to witnesses attending Court after having been subpœned, (4 Hill, 30.) I think also the defendant is too late in making the motion, even if it were an arrest. The motion must be made at once. By a delay he is considered as waiving his privilege. Upon both grounds I think the motion must be denied.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In all cases that have been noticed for the first Monday of December, and have a preference in any of the classes, the notes of issue must be filed on or before Thursday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M. If not so filed, they will be placed on the General Calendar. All cases for the General Calendar, notes of issue must be filed on or before Saturday, the 4th inst., at 1 P. M., if not so filed they will go over to the third Monday of December.

By order of the Court,

CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk.

R. C. BEAMISH, Clerk at Chambers.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 8th-av.
MARITANA, (English Opera.) Leading characters by Mrs. C. B. Bernard, Messrs. Drayton and Haigh.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is rumored in Paris that M. GUIZOT has an audience with the Emperor every morning. Disturbances are apprehended on the birthday of BAUDIN. M. SCHNEIDER has been elected President of the Corps Legislatif.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers agree in representing the Emperor's speech to have fallen "flat," and that the more it is considered the less it is liked. The *Times*, in an editorial article, says the Emperor is embarrassed between the principle of Ministerial responsibility, which he has conceded, and that of personal government, which he desires to retain, but which are incompatible.

The subject of cotton cultivation and trade at Bokhara and in other Russian possessions in Asia, was brought to the attention of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on Tuesday, by a deputation who waited on him for that purpose, with a view to competition with the United States.

The British man-of-war *Monarch*, it is now determined, will sail with the remains of the late GEO. PEABODY on Wednesday next.

The Fenian, BURKE, is put forward as a candidate for the British Parliament by the Irish of Southwark.

The increased duty in French textiles causes considerable agitation among commercial men in Manchester, England.

The Embassy from China was received yesterday by the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The American treaty with China will probably be the basis of one with Prussia.

A vessel laden with gunpowder, supposed to be destined for the Bulgarian insurgents, was seized yesterday in Constantinople.

GENERAL.

Advices from Paraguay, by way of Lisbon, represent Count D'EU as having reached San Estanislas, recently occupied by LOPEZ.

A Spanish frigate with troops arrived at Havana yesterday. Several prisoners were sent from Havana on Tuesday, *en route* for Spain.

A Washington dispatch says the withdrawal of the gold offered by the Government on Tuesday does not involve a change of policy, but was due to the low price offered.

The Convention assembled at Fort Garry, Red River Territory, were to discuss five propositions, involving compromise, independence, annexation, a colonial existence and return to the sway of the Fur Company.

The factory operatives at Dover, N. H., have organized a workingwomen's league in order to unite with the National Labor Union.

The National Board of Trade met yesterday in the Capitol at Richmond, Va., and elected FREDERICK FRALEY, of Philadelphia, President.

The public debt statement published today shows a decrease in the debt during the month of $7,571,452, and since the 1st of March of $71,903,524.

Governor HOFFMAN, in a letter published in a Rochester paper yesterday, gives his reasons for permitting the law to take its course in the case of MESSNER, under sentence of death for murdering his wife. The execution will take place Dec. 10.

The Government Works at Harper's Ferry were sold on Tuesday at auction. For the Musket Factory $176,000 was received, and for the Rifle Factory $30,000. The sale includes the buildings, grounds, and the magnificent water powers attached to them.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in a report just made to the Treasury, gives an account of the progress of the public works under his supervision. He recommends the construction of stores for the Appraiser at New-York on the Battery, and the purchase of that ground for a new Custom House.

A report was submitted on Tuesday, in the Tennessee House of Representatives, from the Judiciary Committee, adverse to the bill to grant the right of way to the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad at Syracuse yesterday: Samuel Sloan, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, John Bristin, William B. Dodge, T. B. Fitch, D. M. Murdock, S. B. Chittenden, George Bliss, Joseph H. Scranton, W. W. Phelps, J. M. Schermerhorn, E. F. Holden. Mr. Sloan was elected President, E. F. Holden, Vice-President, W. B. Phelps, Superintendent.

The report of the commanding officer of the storeship *Idaho*, Commander B. B. TAYLOR, to Admiral ROWAN, contains a thrilling narrative of the escape of that vessel from destruction in the recent tempest off the coast of Japan. It is thought that the vessel is too much disabled to ever again return to this continent, and she will be used as a storeship and hospital for the Asiatic Squadron.

LOCAL.

The Board of Education last evening appointed THOS. HUNTER Principal, and A. H. DUNDEN Vice-Principal, of the French daily Normal School, at salaries of $4,500 and $4,000 per annum. Mr. JARVIS, the distributor of the Sectarian School fund, was invited to report his stewardship to the Board, together with the information relative to those schools which he collected in the performance of his duties. A resolution was adopted that hereafter non-resident pupils and those temporarily residing in New-York whose parents reside elsewhere, should not be admitted to the public schools.

The argument on the motion for the release of the Spanish gunboats, before the United States District Court, has been postponed until Monday next.

The Board of Health yesterday gave permission to the New-York Rendering Company to continue operations at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, until March 15, 1870.

The only business transacted by the Board of Aldermen yesterday was the passage of a resolution to widen Broome-street seventeen feet nine inches on the south side, between Laurens and Wooster streets.

Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Secretary of the M. E. Sunday School Union, delivered a highly-instructive lecture last evening at the Allen-street M. E. Church on "The Needs of the Sunday School Work of To-day."

On behalf of ARTHUR C. BIGELOW, aged 8 years, whose intellect is impaired in consequence of injuries received at Carr's Rock, where the disaster occurred on the Erie Railroad in April, 1868, a verdict for $15,000 damages has been rendered against the Erie Railroad Company in the Supreme Court, Orange County Circuit.

At a meeting of the New-York Liberal Club last evening there was a long discussion on the best means of preventing corrupt political practices. At next Wednesday's meeting of the Club, Captain CHARLES DAHLGREN, is to read a paper on "Nevada and Her Mines."

Employment was obtained for 635 male immigrants and 412 female immigrants at the Castle Garden Labor Exchange during the two weeks ending on the 30th ult.

An errand boy employed by STOUT & DICKINSON, corner of Broad-street and Exchange-place, was knocked down in Pine-street yesterday and robbed of about $100 in gold. The thief escaped.

Public Debt—Further Reduction.

The Administration make another favorable showing on the public debt. The 1st of December schedule, which we print on another page, shows, in the aggregate, a net decrease of the whole debt, funded and unfunded, of seven and a half millions and upward since Nov. 1.

The funded gold-bearing stocks of the United States show even a more important reduction during the month, say $12,482,000 in United States 5-20 bonds purchased by the Treasury in November and withdrawn from circulation; making the whole of these purchases since the 4th of March last, when the present Administration took charge of the public debt and Government finances, the grand sum of *seventy-six million six hundred and two thousand dollars*. The other items of the schedule show a difference in the same eight months of $4,699,000; leaving the net reduction of debt since March 4, as now officially stated, $71,903,524.

It is also to be remarked of the present schedule that it exhibits a continued heavy gold balance in the ownership of the Government, notwithstanding the sales in November for Treasury account of $11,000,000, and over $21,000,000 paid out on gold interest actually demanded during the month. The whole amount of gold in the Treasury is now stated at $105,969,949, of which $36,862,940 is held against gold notes outstanding, and chiefly held by the New-York and other banks, leaving over sixty-nine millions in the ownership of the Government.

America and China.

Although Great Britain seems to look with great incredulity, as between herself and France, on the practical value of the Suez Canal, yet as between herself and the United States that enterprise has been more than once pronounced a sufficient checkmate or counterpoise, as respects Eastern trade, for our Pacific Railroad. And certain it is that if we ever intend to compete with Great Britain for the commercial supremacy of Asia, we must adopt some other devices than those of the Pacific Railroad and Pacific steamers, excellent in their own way as those conduits are. The vision of New-York as the great commercial centre of the globe, with all the transcontinental commerce pouring through her gateways, is premature; at least, while we make no other exertions for the control of Asiatic commerce than those just spoken of. The highway we really need for this purpose lies across the Isthmus; and the true lesson of the Suez Canal for us should be to set about securing the neck of land between the two American continents.

There is much good sense in the words of a Hong Kong correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* on this subject—namely, that the iron highway across our continent does not affect the use of the ocean, that great "highway of nations," and that "the wind is a cheap motive power." No railway, he justly says, "can force a divergence of traffic from this natural highway without making cost of transit, as well as speed, a prominent factor in its calculations." Besides, with a view to losing no advantage that she can secure, England is now extending her lines of railroads, notably the one through Euphrates Valley, (controlled by English capital,) and the one proceeding easterly from India toward the China frontier, in order to obtain a continuous railroad route not only to her present Indian possessions, but to the ports of China.

Indeed, just now, it seems almost folly to talk of contesting the commercial supremacy of the East with Great Britain, since at present the latter Power absorbs no less than three-fourths of the whole Chinese trade with the world, while we have but a twentieth part, according to most European figures, and, even according to our own, only one-twelfth. But it must be remembered, on the other hand, that we have to thank England for the check she so adroitly administered to our carrying-trade by letting loose the *Alabama*, and other Anglo-Confederate cruisers which so quickly banished American commerce from the ocean, or reduced it from that of a first to that of a fifth-class Power. This great loss must be made up before any new point of departure can be taken. We are not yet where we were in 1860; but it may be reasonably expected that the revival of our merchant marine will put us on a different footing and restore our old powers of competition. We need, however, to get rid of our high tariffs; to help our shipbuilders by admitting the raw materials they need, free from duties; in due time to allow our merchants to buy ships where they can buy them cheapest; and to open new and irresistible conduits of commerce, like the Darien Canal, before counting on the control of Chinese or Asiatic commerce.

Memoranda for Female Suffrage Conventions.

It is not difficult to see, in reading over much of what is written and said on the subject of women's rights, that female suffrage is rapidly undergoing that process of magnification which negro suffrage underwent during the years 1866-7. From being a thing desirable for the negroes to have as a means of self-protection, and as a defence to the Union, the suffrage gradually assumed in the eyes of many of its advocates the appearance of a cure-all, which would not only save the black man from Southern violence and injustice, but make him at once intelligent, moral, industrious and even easy in his circumstances. The longer the bestowal of it was delayed the brighter were the colors in which it was painted; and numbers, even of the better educated blacks, must have been astonished to find, after they had got it, how very like their condition was to what it had been before.

Of course a certain amount of exaggeration is excusable, and even justifiable, in all popular movements. An orator who does not overstate his case, has to possess genius, and a great deal of it, to get people to listen to him. When one has to rouse great masses of men, one's geese have to be swans, and one's molehills mountains. The platform is not the place for fine distinctions, nice attention to *nuances*, and exact demonstrations. But then there are limits to exaggeration and magnification, even on the platform, or in the "organ" of the "cause," and of this we think it will do the women's rights champions no harm to be reminded. That this is a good time to remind them of it, the recent meeting at Cleveland shows. The Convention there is a new organization, which includes among its officers and members the soberer and more cultivated friends of the movement; and it owes its existence to their desire to get rid of the extravagances and follies which have marked the course of the Association in this City and of its organ, the *Revolution*. The members of the Cleveland Convention have apparently become sensible that a movement which affects so delicate a matter as the condition of women in society, and which will, after all, have to depend for its success on its securing the support of women, needs to be carried on by means of more delicate machinery than any movement which has ever before engaged popular attention. Loud talking, gun firing, torchlight processions, and brass bands will not do the work.

But neither, let us add, will magnificent promises. Every woman knows a great deal better what the evils of her condition are, and what her own personal needs and capacities, and those of her friends are, than any platform orator. It is only, therefore, by sticking as closely to the facts as the exigencies of popular agitation will permit, that any impression will be made upon her. It is not wise, for instance, to hold out the hope that female suffrage will put an end to female vice. Women know a great deal better than the Woman's Suffrage Association what are the weaknesses or temptations which lead to women's fall; and there is no woman who does not laugh in her sleeve when she reads or hears that if girls could vote when they were eighteen years of age, they would never become victims to man's deceit, or, having fallen, be driven to the most degraded resource of helpless despair.

Moreover, female suffrage will not banish tyranny and ill-treatment from married life. It would not do so, even if it put the female sex on exactly the same moral and intellectual level with the male sex. Differences of character, of temperament, of energy, of knowledge, of health and physical strength, would still exist between individuals; and the individuals between whom it existed, if put to live together in close relations, would certainly quarrel, and when they did quarrel, the weaker, more nervous, more timid, would get the worst of it. If men could be put into the relations which husband and wife occupy toward each other, it would not need the artificial "subjection" of some of them to set the others tyrannizing over them. Ask any man who has ever traveled with a male friend if he has not often and often felt half inclined to give him a thrashing, or felt that he would be the better for it if some one else gave it him.

Nor will it find employment for all the unemployed women. It might do something, or even much, to get women paid the same rate of wages in the same employments as men, if women would stick to their trades as men do, by helping to rid employers of the notion that they are inferior animals. But, if there is anything clear about women's wants and wishes, it is that they will not stick to any employment as men do. There will never come a time—and God forbid there ever should—when marriage will not be welcome to the great majority of the female sex, and when for marriage they will not fling aside all occupations or pursuits whatsoever. Among the things which the Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment will not do, even though every State in the Union ratified it, is to remove the love of home and children from the female heart; and thus far home and children are only to be secured in one way. As long as the mass of women look forward to it as a contingency, their devotion to their professions or callings will never be that whole-souled devotion which will be needed to secure them against the competition of the other sex. There is no use in telling them that the suffrage will mend the matter, or put the girl of twenty into any vocation with the same heart and hope and energy as the young man of twenty. They know better. There is no use, either, in distributing "documents" among them, or sending stump orators among them, to enlighten them. There are but few, even of the foolish women, who are not a great deal wiser on these points than the wisest Convention that ever met.

The only female disabilities which the suffrage would *certainly* remove are legal disabilities. Evils or disabilities arising out of the intersexual relation, nothing will remove but the improvement of human character, male and female. And if the universal suffrage were all that was needed to bring human character to perfection, it is hard to suppose that God would not, ages ago, have established it among all the nations of the earth. As to the effect of voting, and thus participating in the government of the country, on women's mental habits and mental interests—in other words, as to its value as a means of intellectual and moral culture—there is, we admit, abundant room for speculation; and here the Conventions have a fair field. But if they want to make an impression on women who, thus far, have not rallied to them, they will do well to walk slowly and cautiously, and with the facts of life constantly before their minds' eye.

The Germans and the Duty of the Republican Party.

The advice of the *Staats-Zeitung* to the German voters of the Fourth District is timely and significant. It tells them plainly that the Tammany candidate for the office of Civil Judge in the Fourth District is wholly unfit for that position, and that they ought to give their support to the Republican nominee, who is worthy of their confidence. Thus the breach between the German Democrats and Tammany widens, and it becomes more and more evident that the former are withdrawing in disgust from an alliance with political corruption. There is every reason why the whole body of German voters should participate in and act upon this feeling. That portion of them who have been used by the Ring have submitted to it only at the expense of their good repute, and they have not gained the least advantage in return by recognition in any shape.

The nomination of General SIGEL showed where that recognition might best be sought. The Republican Party by that nomination gave evidence of its determination to respect the claims which so large a section of our fellow-citizens as the German undoubtedly possesses. The large vote which was cast in his support proves, also, that the fact was appreciated. The course of the *Staats Zeitung* with reference to the Fourth District is a sufficient indication that it also is quite aware of the light which has broken upon the minds of its readers and cannot afford to disregard it. The same spread of opinion adverse to the Democratic Party may be traced in the German Press throughout the country, and everywhere the domination of that party over a class of citizens who never should have belonged to it seems to be drawing to a close.

Now it is for the Republican Party to respond to these changes of opinion to the utmost of its power. The number and influence and organization of the German voters entitle them to the fullest possible recognition. There can be no sympathy between the Democratic Party, to which is due the corruptions by which the City is disgraced, and the Germans, who are equally with others fleeced and stigmatized. The party which by its disloyalty created our enormous national debt, is not that with which they can profitably affiliate. But it is the duty of Republicans to encourage their efforts to break loose from it, and to invite them to unite their strength with the advocates of law and order and good government. How these blessings are withheld we see every day. The task of overcoming the tendency to corruption in council chambers, in great corporations and on the Bench, is a very difficult one, and requires all the forces which can be brought together. The strength which the Germans can bring to bear is of the utmost importance, as they themselves have become aware. It is essential, therefore, that a cordial union exist between them and the Republican Party, and that it imply not only the most intimate mutual confidence but a participation by the Germans in the rewards of party service which they are entitled to ask. It is for our leaders to see this, and to profit by the knowledge. Whether the day be near or distant at which the honest citizens of New-York may be able to purify the administration of their government, it is certain that a chief means to that end is to hold out the right hand of political fellowship to our foreign-born voters. They have been deceived and swindled long enough, and are resolving to range themselves under a new influence. If Republicans will act wisely and welcome them, as they ought to be welcomed, the power of the Democracy in this City may be nearer its end than has been supposed.

Banks and Burglars.

The accomplished burglar of the period is evidently upon his mettle, as his latest achievement at Port Jervis proves. In view of this case, with the Boylston burglary and the Ocean Bank operation and others, the fact may as well be recognized that most banks are vulnerable, no matter how strong the vaults or how complex the combination locks that protect their treasures. Bank officials and customers can hardly afford to wait for more evidence on this point before attempting to devise other and surer means of defence. One obvious method would seem to be to hunt the burglar down, and having caught him, let him waste his energies in prison for a term of years; but this is extremely difficult. The burglar with his pockets crammed with stolen bonds and money, holds detectives and victims at bay; both are eager to bargain with him for the largest possible percentage of the spoils of his crime, and to promise him immunity from punishment. By this connivance and his own skill, industry and perseverance, his nefarious calling is necessarily lifted almost into the dignity of a profession, and the lax morality of the general public, and especially of the officers of the law, has made it one of the safest and most profitable of laborious pursuits. The late Inspector LEONARD used to relate how a burglar was tracked, captured and punished, merely by happening to leave a button of his coat on the scene of his crime, and he always supplemented the story by declaring that such work is impossible in these days, when the detectives themselves are often little better than thieves. No man was better qualified than Inspector LEONARD to speak upon this subject, and the fact that for years past no first-class burglar has been sent to State Prison would seem to justify his assertion.

There is no way of procuring the safety of bank deposits so sure as by the vindication of the law. The illegal and disgraceful commerce with outlaws that is the sequence of every burglary must cease, and the energies of the despoiled be rather directed to convicting the culprit than to bargaining for a portion of his plunder. If it does not, one bank after another is certain to be laid under contribution by these skillful operators, who find the only hardship of their calling in being forced to divide with the victims and the detectives.

The Commercial Position of Boston.

The sale, on Tuesday, of the steamships *Ontario* and *Erie*, built two years ago for the "Boston and Liverpool" line, is, by reason of its circumstances, an event of no little mercantile significance. It is so treated, indeed, by the local papers, which declare that it "closes a chapter in the commercial history of Boston, marked with great hopes and great disappointments." Nor is there any bright side to the picture—any silver lining to the cloud. The ships were sold, not out of speculation, but from the most imperative necessity. They had been not only unable of late to obtain freights, but had been lying idle at their wharf nearly all the time since they were built. Again, they were put up, not at private sale, but at auction; they were sold, not for anything like their original cost, which was about one and a half millions, but for about a half of a million each; and such was the apathy or the dread of the Boston merchants to touch them, that they were knocked down to a New-York merchant, despite all local appeals.

The history of the enterprise connected with these steamers is very simple. It is one of a series of praiseworthy attempts, made by Boston merchants soon after the end of the war, to render their port a great outlet for American commerce. Looking at the map, and arguing from the shorter direct distance of Boston from European markets, and the straighter geographical line American products could take through it than through New-York, they made a combined and extremely public-spirited effort to divert a great share of Western trade through their city. For this purpose they subscribed with a liberality unexampled to all new enterprises leading in this direction; they gave all sorts of railroad facilities; they arranged grand schemes of railway connections with North, South and West; they have actually rebuilt their beautiful business quarter of the city, and widened its streets at prodigious expense; finally, they entered zealously into the new projects for steam communication with Europe. Similar public spirit shown in cities having greater actual advantages—or, perhaps, we may as well say greater commercial *destinies*—would have made them the envy of the world. But, in Boston, all this is uphill work.

The Cunard stroke of the withdrawal of their line came upon the Boston merchants like a thunderclap. All their busy energy, all their profuse liberality, all their unequaled public spirit, all their time, labor and money freely given to making, not so much their own special trades, but their city greater, could not secure the single thing the Cunard line wanted—*freight*; a thing which it procured in New-York without any trouble, and without the slightest exercise, on the part of most of its merchants, of the very qualities we have spoken of. The closing up of this American line is a second failure in the same direction.

While we speak in this way of the persistent and self-sacrificing efforts of the Boston merchants, (and many of them have taken stock in enterprises to increase its carrying trade, solely out of public considerations,) we must take pains to say that, on the other hand, its imports have been constantly increasing, its population growing, while the city itself is, as always, wealthy, well-governed and prosperous. We are assured that for the ten months closing on the first of November, the number of foreign arrivals was 400 in excess of the same period in 1868. The railroads out of Boston are all run with care and admirably organized and administered. These facilities induce merchants to give the city all the advantage they can; and it is said that the Inman line will have its steamers touch at Boston at certain regular intervals. If it should do so, that line would be supported, doubtless, with great local enthusiasm for passenger traffic, if not for freight. It is not impossible that the *Ontario* and *Erie* may touch in the same way at Boston, should they be employed hereafter in the Atlantic trade.

The reflection, however, returns that, despite all these expenditures of energy and public spirit, the merchants of Boston meet constant disappointments in their export aims. It is not impossible, perhaps, to make a river run up hill—but it is very difficult; and without an enormous force-pump power and superhuman watchfulness and vigor, the stream will take its natural course, as in any event it will, when it is a mighty torrent. The torrent of trade runs through the sluice gates of New-York apparently "by nature." No corruption of City Government, no indifference of citizens, no mismanagement of railroad corporations, no judicial, social and civic abuses can stay it. The real difficulty of Boston has been and is the fatal drawing

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The Democratic Programme.

Last evening's *Express* promulgates in an Albany dispatch—to which the initials of Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS are attached—the programme prepared for the Democratic majority in the Legislature, as agreed upon at Governor HOFFMAN'S informal gathering of notabilities. The announcement is evidently intended to reassure the public mind, not unreasonably uneasy at the prospect presented. There will be nothing of "a revolutionary or more aggressive character," we are told.

Yet the first thing promised will be wantonly aggressive. "It may be taken for granted," says our contemporary's informant, "that the Legislature will so far respect the will of the people as to rescind the action of the last Legislature approving the Fifteenth Amendment." The step will be wanton, because idle. The State, by its Legislature, has ratified the amendment, and there the matter ends. The Democratic majority of next year may attempt to undo the work of the Republican majority last Spring, but the ratification will stand, nevertheless. And so it should, or there can be no fixedness in any legislative act.

Instead of the contract system for the canals, "a wise system of canal superintendence" is foreshadowed. But canal management in Democratic hands, in days gone by, was as rotten and inefficient as it could be, and we shall have slender hope of anything better hereafter if, as the *Express* indicates, Governor HOFFMAN'S ideal of railway management is to be the standard for the work. The contract system is bad, but the Erie system is worse; and of course the Erie is the Governor's model railway.

The prevailing impression, "that all Commissions will at once go by the board," is pronounced erroneous. They are to be reconstructed in the interest of the local Democracy, which, in its results, will be about the same thing. For this is to be insisted on—"the recognition of local power and authority," and their infusion into all local Commissions. That is to say, Tammany proposes to continue the Commissions, with the understanding that it shall regulate their composition and doings. In this prospect we see little comfort. Tammany will be master, and Commissions operating under its direction and in its behalf will be so many minor "rings," giving strength and profit to the one great Ring, whereof TWEED is ruler. Between Tammany Commissions and Tammany rule without Commissions, we see little room for preference.

Upon other points in regard to which curiosity is naturally excited, the *Express* is significantly silent. There are expectations of a nice time when the country Democrats, with SEYMOUR as their great man, and the City Democrats, with HOFFMAN as their favorite, meet upon the floor of the Capitol. The country revolts against the dictation of Tammany, which in its turn intends to dominate; and Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS should have informed an anxious State how this difficulty was disposed of on Tuesday night. Did HOFFMAN win or lose in his own parlor? Again, the Governor's Erie friends are in a tight place. Judge BARNARD is doing what he can to extricate them, but even his power is not illimitable. There is a rumor that Messrs. FISK and GOULD contemplate another appeal to the Legislature, and will issue more stock to make matters pleasant among the members, with the consoling knowledge that the obliging Governor will not desert his friends in their dire emergency. Was this question discussed and settled at the Governor's pleasant little party? Do the country Democrats stand by Tammany in its bargain with Erie, and with the Governor in his support of the great Erie scandal, or have they qualms of conscience to which BARNARD and his backers are strangers? These are inquiries which we hope to find answered in E. B.'s next dispatch.

The burglars are having everything their own way. They simply select their house, and walk into it, and help themselves to anything they can find. With great consideration for the goods of private citizens, (though not, perhaps, for their money,) they are at present turning their attention to the banks. They go for the big fish first. The robbery at Boston was cleverly managed, and the same thieves may have "cracked" the National Bank of Port Jervis. The walls were thick and the locks good, but the burglars seem to have found the money without much difficulty. Iron bars are no longer any protection against burglars. Perhaps banks will by and by see the necessity of employing night watchmen instead of trusting so much to "combination" locks and impregnable strong rooms and safes.

A writer in the *Army and Navy Gazette* (London) has heard that the clothing served out to United States soldiers is often very inferior in quality. It quotes a statement, originally made by a New-York journal, to the effect that the color of the clothing is not uniform, and that the "pants in particular have all the shades of which blue is susceptible." The writer suggests that the contractors are cheating the Government. He knows nothing of the way in which we manage such affairs here. English contractors may not be above a little sharp practice now and then, but ours are all honest men. That is why they made so little out of the war, and why they are so very poor now.

No wonder the Sultan is angry with the Khedive. He wants money desperately, and his vassal, instead of helping him to any, goes throwing vast sums away in buying iron-clads and keeping open house for all the world. The Viceroy's guests at the "inauguration" of the canal are said to have numbered 3,000 Europeans and 25,000 Orientals. Mr. MCHENRY will perhaps excuse us for mentioning that this sounds like a page out of the *Arabian Nights*. The Viceroy is beating the Caliphs at their own game. But while 28,000 guests are feasted at never-ending banquets, the Sultan is gnashing his teeth in poverty and hunger. He is obliged to send to England to borrow money—£12,000,000 is all he wants, and six per cent. is what he offers for it. People do not seem to have risen at the bait very freely, and another loan was about to be put on the market

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[illegible] will not be able to get on much longer [illegible] system of government which would [illegible] gy and spirit out of almost any people.

It is good to think that, after all, [illegible] ers in general have a kindly opinion of our [illegible] ernment—especially those who have compl[illegible] to make and injustice to protest or guard a[illegible] The Emperor of China chooses one of emperors to maintain his cause before Christendom, [illegible] to say nothing of many lesser instances, we h[illegible] now a number of American Jews, at the [illegible] gestion of their foreign brethren, [illegible] dent GRANT for his influence with the Emperor in favor of the Hebrews [illegible] in Russia. We hope the President will make the request, and that the other potentate will comply with it without any diplomacy. We can hardly conceive how so good and liberal a Prince as ALEXANDER could let these poor Hebrews be so badly treated. They may have been doing something "contrary." Still, as the strongest are apt in such cases to be the "wrongest"—as a general rule—we think the Emperor may stretch a point and let the poor exiles go home again.

The "Christmas numbers" of all the magazines are this year said to be at a discount in England. This would be very good news, as partial evidence of a recovery in public taste, only there is some reason to fear that we shall be overwhelmed with the rubbish which is found unsaleable in London. These special Christmas numbers are to be reckoned among the worst scourges of Winter. The old "Annuals" were much better done in every way, and even they were bad enough. The attempts to throw us into paroxysms of laughter over some idiot's adventures at Christmas time, are enough to spoil the temper of the most patient victim. Anybody who wishes to give away a Christmas book had much better fall back on an edition of some well-known author, than deal in the gaudy trumpery which is palmed off upon inconsiderate purchasers at this season of the year. The "Christmas number" as a general rule is only fit to be thrown into the dust barrel.

Would it not be well, for the sake of public decency, to keep reporters from harassing prisoners in their cells? There is something almost ferocious in the way the wretched man MCFARLAND is being hunted down by the "interviewers." We express no opinion at present on his case. But he is amenable to the law, and the law, while it has possession of him, ought to protect him from those who are clamoring for his execution *without* a trial. The public have been treated to some striking examples of newspaper morality within the last few days, but the trick of sending a man to MCFARLAND at 11 o'clock at night to announce to him the marriage of his wife, is as cowardly in its way as the assassination itself. The impression made upon the prisoner by the news is dwelt upon with a glee worthy of savages who are torturing a captive at the stake. It is an outrage on public morals thus to gloat over the manner in which it is possible, in a civilized land, to put a prisoner to private torture. Let the law take its course, but for journalists to scream out for a man's blood in this wild way, because one of their own number is struck down, is a disgrace to the calling. We are not to break through *all* the bonds which hold society together because we happen to write in newspapers.

There are various ways of winning an action at law. You may have right and the weight of evidence on your side—but that does not always help you. The surest plan is to grease the itching palm of the Judge. The process is very skillfully practiced in this City; but sometimes a Judge who will not take a direct bribe is to be "got at" in a roundabout manner. The *Commercial Advertiser* says that one of the petty Democratic Judges in New-York invariably decides a suit in favor of the party who employs his son as counsel. "So notorious has this become that lawyers fairly scramble with and outbid each other to secure the services of this son as an assistant counsel." That is the way to build up a young man's practice. The Judge does not precisely sell himself; but when the son is bought, paternal love descends in a shower and blesses the buyer. It is all in the family. The son will get the reputation of being the most successful man at the Bar, and the father will be none the worse thought of. The suitors for justice may not see the beauty of the arrangement, but family ties ought to be respected. We see many, many proofs of the strength of that sentiment in the events going on around us.

Mr. Justice SMITH, being nominated for re-election in the Third Judicial District, straightway declines the "honor," and gives certain reasons for so doing which deserve to be placed on record as part of the history of the times. He is convinced that what we call our "elective" system is in reality a gigantic system of fraud, and that the ballot-box is nothing but an imposture. "I find now," he writes, "that to be elected to any position in this City, the candidate is required to go down in the lowest slums, to mingle with the vilest people, and to do such humiliating deeds as should cause the blush of shame to rise to his face. * * * In the name of justice and good government where will this abuse end?" We cannot answer that question—but we can safely say that the abuse will never be ended by honestly disposed men retiring from the fight against it. It is of no use leaving the field to the banditti. Men who feel as Mr. Justice SMITH writes must go on to the last, and we may rest assured that some of us will live to see the fruit of our labors. Greater abuses than a corrupt Judiciary, or a demoralized elective system, have ere now been abolished in the world by apparently simple agencies.

It is a perverse kind of ingenuity which would try to make a muddle of the credentials given by the Emperor of China to Mr. BURLINGAME and his Embassy, on the plea that the words of two translations differ, that the Emperor writes too arrogantly, and that PANG and KWO seem to say that foreign nations are little—though this last would be a true fact enough; for, if population and territory be any test, China is always the biggest. As regards the Emperor's assumption of the favor of Heaven, it is only his way of saying "By the Grace of God;" and, for the rest, all nations and Princes make themselves High and Mighty, Sublime, and so forth, when they come to treat with one another. GEORGE III. used to call himself King of France and VICTOR EMMANUEL calls himself King of Jerusalem, and we believe Cyprus too. If those objurgators have no worse things to say of that great American-Celestial Embassy, people may safely encourage it, and wish it God speed.

Our spirited little neighbor, the *Star*, runs what we are glad to know is a promising and prosperous course. Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., whose versatility and "snap" have contributed greatly to its success, now controls both the business and editorial departments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The parties who were dissatisfied with the rejection of all the bids for gold yesterday, sent Mr. COLGATE here to-day to represent the case to the Secretary of the Treasury. They claim that the action of the Secretary in rejecting the bids is lacking in good faith in that there was no public notice of the reservation to reject the bids if deemed adverse to the interests of the Government. In reply, the Secretary of the Treasury points to the advertisements for November, which say that "the purchases and sales of bonds and gold will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore in force." Referring to the circular of Aug. 2, for the regulations heretofore in force, it appears that, there, due notice was given that "bids adverse to the interests of the Government will be rejected." The brokers say this notice was not in the November advertisement, and they were justified in believing that the highest bidder would receive the award. The Secretary points to the further fact that the advertisement did direct bidders to apply at the Sub-Treasury for further information. He believes he was justified in rejecting the bids, both by the terms of the advertisement and by the condition of the market.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS.

The President and Attorney-General were engaged nearly the whole day in examining the recommendations of the list of applicants for the nine new Circuit Judgeships. The mass of letters and testimony was very voluminous, especially in the case of the applicants from the New-York circuit. There is no reliable information as to whether any results were reached, though it is reported that it has been decided to rule out all applicants who are over sixty years of age. This would rule out Ex-Senator FOSTER, Ex-Senator HARRIS, and possibly Judge WOODRUFF. The report is also very current, and is very currently believed, that Judge HOAR will go on to the Supreme Bench, and that Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT will succeed him as Attorney-General.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Commander WORDEN assumed command of Naval Academy at Annapolis to-day.

THE FREE LIST OF IMPORTS.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting to-day, resumed the consideration of the free list and finished. The list, as it now stands, has been considerably enlarged, and, among the principal articles from which it will be recommended to remove the duties, are sulphur, kriolite and raw drugs. As a general thing the Committee have agreed to admit free all these substances which enter into manufactures, and which do not compete with native industries. It has been decided to retain spices among the dutiable articles.

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

The policy of further subsidizing the lines of steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, which is being discussed in some of the leading journals, will undoubtedly receive some consideration from Congress. Several of the leading members of the Ways and Means Committee favor the idea, and consider that to foster that trade would be for the best interest of the country. The Secretary of the Navy will allude to the subject in his forthcoming report, and will recommend a liberal assistance to these enterprises.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

Your contemporary, which had the exclusive Spanish gunboat news, again outstrips its rivals by the announcement to-day that the reduction of the debt for November, just passed, would be $3,500,000. By the bulletin from the Treasury Department this afternoon it seems to be only $3,200,000 out of the way, the actual reduction being over $7,500,000.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

The House Judiciary Committee have been notified of the early arrival of Judge BUSTEED, and they will immediately close the evidence and proceed to make up their report on this long and tedious investigation.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Hon. REEDER W. CLARKE, now Third Auditor and late member of Congress from Ohio, will resign his present position and accept the post of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio, vice THOS. L. YOUNG, resigned. Supervisor DUTCHER, of New-York, arrived here this morning, in obedience to the request of Commissioner DELANO, who wished to consult him about the lottery cases.

A SOCIAL EVENT.

A private but very interesting wedding took place this evening at the residence of Vice-President COLFAX. Miss CARRIE V. MATTHEWS, sister of the first Mrs. COLFAX, was married to Captain G. J. HOLLISTER, Collector of Internal Revenue for Utah, by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of the Lutheran Church. There were very few persons present, but among them were President GRANT and Mrs. GRANT, Secretary and Mrs. BOUTWELL, Commissioner and Mrs. DELANO and a half dozen other intimate friends of the family. The bridal party left on the 9 o'clock train for New-York, and after a few weeks' sojourn in New-England, they will proceed to their future residence in Utah Territory. Mr. COLFAX accompanied the party to New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

WM. H. H. CROZIER has been appointed Gauger of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of New-York, and EDWARD BARTON for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

It appears by the official report that the aggregate amount of imports during the year ending June was $437,000,000, of which there were at Baltimore nearly $16,000,000; at Boston and Charleston, $44,600,000; at New-York, $295,000,000; at Philadelphia, nearly $16,000,000, and at San Francisco, $18,000,000.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The President has appointed THOMAS H. TALBOT, of Maine, Assistant Attorney-General in place of Mr. DICKEY, who resigned several weeks ago. Mr. TALBOT was formerly connected with the office of Internal Revenue, but for some time past has held an official position in the Attorney-General's office.

NAVY.

Captain GEORGE H. COOPER, is ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the *Colorado*; Captain E. T. NICHOLS, is ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty as Chief of Staff of the Asiatic Fleet; Lieutenant G. M. HUNTER, is ordered to command the *Triana*; Master F. A. MILLER ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*; Paymaster G. F. CUTLER, ordered to duty as inspector of provisions and at the Boston Navy Yard on the 1st of January, relieving Paymaster J. G. HARRIS, who is ordered to settle his accounts. Ensign ALFRED CRAVEN is detached from the *Saginaw* on the 1st of January, and ordered to duty under Rear-Admiral CRAVEN, Port Admiral of San Francisco. Ensign A. G. PAUL is detached from the *Onward*, and ordered home.

Condition of Mr. Richardson.

All day yesterday Mr. RICHARDSON'S condition appeared to be hopeless, and he was very much exhausted. Seeing this one of his physicians administered a little brandy, which stayed on his stomach for nearly an hour. It revived him somewhat, and another dose was given him. The effects of the stimulant were so good as to lead several of his friends to entertain faint hopes of his recovery. At 2 o'clock this morning, however, he was very weak and his life might be said to hang by a thread.

The Christian Convention at Paterson, N. J.

The Christian Convention of Passaic County, called with a view to the systematization of Christian work among all classes of people, held its first session last evening in the First Baptist Church, in Paterson. The body of the church was well filled with an assemblage which included representatives from nearly every Protestant denomination in the county. Rev. Dr. BARNARD ... exercises, and after the session ...

... the duties to be discharged by the Convention. The session will be resumed to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"MARTHA" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

A numerous audience assembled last night at the Twenty-third-street Opera House to hear FLOTOW'S lively opera and to assist at the first appearance of a new prima donna. But after the overture had been played an apology was made for the absence of the lady in question, the management having received a physician's certificate to the effect that she was unable to sing. The manner of the apologist, even more than his matter, conveyed the impression that the authorities behind the curtain were not altogether disposed to think the disappointment an unavoidable one. If the management were displeased, however, the public were not; for Mrs. RICHINGS-BERNARD, stepping into the breach, sang the music of *Martha* with so much spirit and brilliancy of execution as to put everybody in high good humor, and to form the central figure of one of the best performances of the opera we remember to have heard. Messrs. HENRY DRAYTON and BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the *Plunkett* and *Lionel* of the occasion, were both in fine voice, and with the excellent contralto of Mrs. BOWLER and a good orchestra and chorus, contributed to the capital general result. That arduous work, the "Huguenots," is nearly ready at this theatre, and is underlined for production next Monday night.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The fifth representation of "William Tell" drew a splendid house at the Academy last night. The attraction of this fine performance seems to increase and its merit assuredly does with each repetition, and, could Signor LEFRANC endure the enormous strain, or it were right to ask him to do so, it would seem that there could be no better policy than to keep "William Tell" on the bills for some time to come. However, FERRARI'S "Pipele" is now nearly ready, and in accordance with the managerial programme must soon be brought forward. Meanwhile Signor LEFRANC'S great hit in "William Tell" has become the talk of the town, and it will create a pleasureable excitement among his admirers to know that the popular tenor's next essay will be a part that affords in some respects even better scope for his powers—AUBER'S "Masaniello." This opera is in active rehearsal, and will probably be sung early next week. To-morrow night "Lucretia Borgia" will be given, with Mme. BRIOL as the heroine, Miss LANDSMAN as *Orsino*, Signor ERRANI, who was formerly much esteemed in the part, as *Gennaro*, and Signor RONCONI in his renowned impersonation of the *Duke*. The latter has long been ranked as one of RONCONI'S finest parts, and he will act it, no doubt, with surpassing effect. On Saturday Miss KELLOGG will appear as *Amina* in the "Sonnambula."

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Daddy Gray," a new three-act drama, written by Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY, was acted at the Fifth-avenue Theatre last evening for the first time in this country. It is the story of an old man's love for a young girl, and of a final sacrifice which, after all, goes no great way toward redeeming the supremely selfish singleness of purpose with which *Daddy Gray* labors, aided by the misfortunes of others, to win the maiden's hand. The theme is not capable of extraordinary dramatic development, but the part of *Daddy Gray* is, and the opportunity to give it a due prominence has been lost. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who was the aged suitor yesterday, is consequently not responsible for the secondary importance of the character, and suffers no discredit from the fact that the real favor with which the work was received was secured mainly by the exertions of Mr. JAMES LEWIS. Mr. LEWIS embodied *Augustus Jinks*, an attorney's clerk, and by methods familiar, perhaps, to the frequenters of the house, but none the less irresistible on that account, gave the very simple play a color the excellent acting of Mr. H. REYNER, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, Jr., and Miss AGNES ETHEL could not have produced. The evening, then, commenced merrily, and so concluded, thanks to an adaptation from SCRIBE'S "Bataille de Dâmes," entitled "Checkmate," and rendered by Messrs. DAVIDGE, CLARKE and HARKINS and Misses FANNY DAVENPORT and ETHEL with the happiest effect. We should go over oft-trodden ground did we refer to the beauty and appropriateness of scenery and detail at this house, but we cannot omit mentioning here that the set used in the third act of "Daddy Gray" is remarkable for picturesqueness and delicacy, even while earlier triumphs in the same line are fresh in memory. We observe that the whole programme will be repeated to-morrow, Friday, and at the Saturday *matinée*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

To-night and to-morrow night will afford the two last opportunities to see the bill of entertainment which for some time past has filled Wallack's Theatre, and given lively satisfaction to the intelligent body that constitutes its patrons. "Home" and "A Regular Fix" will, thereafter, give place to novelties for some time in preparation, and those two excellent pieces will, for the present at least, and in conjunction, be seen no more. Theatre goers who have hitherto failed to see them, should make a point not to forego these final chances. We have already recorded our impressions of the merits of "Home," and have nothing to add to them save that the play has mellowed with repetition, and is now a far more finished and elegant performance than it was at first. "A Regular Fix" winds up the evening to the accompaniment of shouts of irrepressible merriment. *Hugh De Brass* is one of Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S happiest efforts as a *farceur*, and Mr. HIELD deserves credit for a well-studied representation of the old lawyer, the perplexed *De Brass'* host and victim. Last Saturday night a performance was given of "Henry Dunbar,' a play whose melo-dramatic and impossible incidents and situations are redeemed by Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK'S striking and affecting assumption of the chief character. "Henry Dunbar" is to be repeated on next Saturday night, and is well worth seeing. On Monday, "The Wonder" will be offered with a cast that gives promise of an admirable performance.

THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Hayti, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Porto Rico.

From Our Own Correspondents.

JACMEL, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

Events of great magnitude have taken place within the last week. Generals VICTORIN CHEVALIER and VIL LUBIN, whom President SALNAVE sent to besiege this town, have pronounced in favor of the revolution, and are to-day marching on Port-au-Prince against SALNAVE. General BRICE, after capturing the seaports of Miragoane and Petit Gouve, is also on his march against Port-au-Prince, and there is no doubt that these forces combined will soon succeed in capturing that city. From Port-au-Prince we learn that the war steamer *Pequot*, to-day called the *Terreur*, purchased by President SALNAVE in New-York, had arrived. She is reported in a leaky condition, and is undergoing repairs before proceeding to sea.

The revolutionary steamers *Florida* and *Quaker City* were still blockading Cape Hayti. SALNAVE'S corvette, the *Alexandre Petion*, could not come out of port for fear of capture, and the gunboat *Salnave* was so disabled by the late engagement as to be unable to put to sea; the repairs she requires are such as cannot be done in Hayti. SALNAVE was in bad health at Port-au-Prince, and much discouraged by his reverses. General VIL LUBIN had been defeated before Jacmel. The revolutionists were succeeding everywhere.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Monday, Nov. 8, 1869.

It is difficult to report news from this Republic at the present moment. No one dares to circulate political reports for fear of imprisonment or banishment, and the Government knows everything regarding politics under ... [illegible] ... will not attempt to ... until some other part of the country joins the revolutionary movement. The European loan has proved a failure, and money continues exceedingly scarce. The employes of the Government and the army are paid by "orders on the Custom House." It is rumored that an expedition has left Curacoa, to effect a landing on the eastern coast and raise a revolution in the Province of Seibo.

ST. THOMAS, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

The American brig *Waredale* has been condemned by survey, and was sold at public auction on the 9th inst. for $451 50. The British brig *Two Brothers*, of St. John, N. B., arrived here on the 7th inst., from St. Kitts, having sprung spar, &c., on her voyage to that port. Freights are dull, but great activity has prevailed in the dry goods line of business owing to the arrival of purchasers from Porto Rico. The steamer *Telegrafo*, lately engaged in the St. Domingo revolution, and which had finally taken refuge in the Island of Tortola, and was there detained as a piratical craft, has been released by the British Government. It is rumored that the owner claims damages from the British Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday, Nov. 8, 1869.

The weather still continues favorable for the growing crops. In logwood very little is doing, in consequence of the low prices offering in foreign markets at present, and the speculative feeling which existed during the last half year has subsided. The health of the island continues good.

ST. JOHNS, Porto Rico, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869.

Peace reigns all over the island. The prospects for the coming sugar crop are brilliant. The health of the island is good. On the 1st January, 1870, duties will be reimposed on all articles declared free of import duty by the Government decree of 5th January, 1868.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

An Explanation Demanded of an Insult to Two Women—Result: A Street Fight—One Man Probably Fatally Wounded.

About 6:30 o'clock last evening DENNIS BURNS appeared at the Forty-first Precinct Station House, in Washington-street, covered with cuts and blood, bearing unmistakable indications of having been engaged in a fearful struggle. He was stabbed in the left side, in the right foot, through his boot, in the left arm, and in the chin. The wounds appeared as if they had been made by the end of a triangular file, but the injured man insisted that he had been shot three times. The following is the statement of his case as he made it to Captain JACOBS:

STATEMENT OF DENNIS BURNS.

I work for the Webster Silverplating Manufacturing Company, in Front-street, between Adams and Pearl streets. My wife and sister-in-law work there also, and for several days past they have been insulted by an employe named JOHN MCGEE, who resides in New-York. I left the factory this evening at 5:30 o'clock, and waited for MCGEE on the sidewalk. I asked him to explain his conduct, when he replied, "I'll give you an explanation," and immediately fired three pistol shots, wounding me in the right foot, left side, left arm and chin. I struck him; a crowd collected, and he escaped, I ran up home, to the corner of Washington and Nassau streets, and then to the Station House.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Captain JACOBS, seeing that the man was dangerously wounded, had him promptly sent to the City Hospital for proper treatment. Previous to his leaving the Station House he fainted several times. From various statements made by parties more or less informed with the case, there does not appear to have been any shooting. Officer MCCONNELL, of the Forty-second Precinct, saw the crowd and went up to it to see what was going on, when he learned that there had been a fight but that the parties to it had left. One of them, MCGEE, said he had been set on by four fellows, BURNS, JOHN PATERSON, JOHN DUNN and DANIEL MARTIN, and that he would have them all arrested in the morning on the charge of assault and battery. He went to the factory to wash himself, and was subsequently seen crossing to New-York on the ferry boat, with a terribly swelled face and black eye. At a late hour in the night officers who went in quest of MCGEE, who resides in Thirty-second-street, near Lexington-avenue, New-York, had not made a return. The case is so much mixed up that at present it is impossible to make out who was at fault in the affair or who are to blame.

It appears that BURNS, after the struggle or fight was over, went home to his boarding house at the corner of Washington and Nassau streets, and was in his room for some time. It was during this interval that he discovered he was dangerously wounded, so he repaired to the Forty-first Station House, going straight up Washington-street, and leaving blood tracks all the way on the sidewalk. It was stated that MCGEE, after the fight was over, went back into the factory and washed himself, saying that BURNS had made an attack upon him and he should apply to a Magistrate in the morning for a warrant and have him arrested for assault and battery. He then left for New-York where he resides. MCGEE is said to be a very annoying person, who thinks nothing of using filthy and obscene language in the hearing and presence of the girls in the factory where he was employed. Upon inquiry it was found that the statement made by DENNIS BURNS at the Station House was somewhat one-sided, and otherwise erratic. There appears to have been a general scuffle in which the friends of MCGEE and BURNS took part respectively. In this way DANIEL MARTIN, a nephew of BURNS, while vindicating his uncle's cause, received a stab in the thigh. In the course of the evening MARTIN followed his uncle to the City Hospital for treatment. BURNS was still living at a late hour last night.

Burchard Literary Association.

The Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Burchard Literary Association. The programme consisted of essays, speeches and discussions, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Mr. MERRITT E. SAWYER presided and made the opening address, after devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. An oration on "Light" followed, by T. F. RUSH; W. H. MAYTON read an essay on "Fame and Notoriety;" H. M. JACKSON, a poem on "Polly Ticks;" F. L. TAINTOR, an oration on "Culture." At the close an interesting debate was held on the question whether the Bible should be excluded from our public schools, in which J. J. LEWIS and N. ELLIS, Jr., appeared for the affirmative, and J. M. GILL and S. J. STREETER for the negative. The efforts of the young men of the Association were warmly applauded. Mr. HENRY TUCKER presided at the organ, and the singers of the evening were Mme. DE LUSSAN, assisted by Miss CLOTILDE DUBRUIEL, soprano; Signor C. LANGERI, tenor; Mr. SCHREINER, baritone; Signor NAPOLEONE CAROZZI, conductor.

The Killing of Robert Muir—The Policeman who Shot Him Exonerated.

Coroner WHITEHILL, last evening, held an inquest at the Fourth District Police Court, in Williamsburg, in relation to the death of ROBERT MUIR, who was shot by Officer THOMAS LANGAN, in North Third-street, on Tuesday morning last, he having previously fired at the officer, who had entered his residence for the purpose of quelling a disturbance between MUIR and a woman named DAVIDSON, with whom he lived. The witnesses examined were ROBERT RAMSEY, MARY DAVIDSON, MARY E. MABEY, and Officer LANGAN, whose testimony did not differ from the facts already published in the TIMES. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said ROBERT MUIR came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Officer THOMAS LANGAN while in the discharge of his duty, and while his own life was in peril, and we hereby exonerate the said officer from all blame in the matter."

The Resumption of Lockwood & Co.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, in alluding to the resumption of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., that satisfactory arrangements are made with the creditors of the house, and their Western depositors will continue business with them as heretofore. Mr. LOCKWOOD'S personal friends will be glad to learn that the arrangements in question are not likely to deprive him of his residence at Norwalk, Conn. Beginning anew, under these encouraging auspices, it will not be long, it is hoped, ere the disasters which overtook them, along with others, on the famous "Black Friday," will be fully recovered from.

The Destructive Fire at Washington, N. J.

The fire which broke out at Washington, Warren County, N. J., an account of which was published yesterday, resulted in the destruction of a large portion of the town. The following buildings were burnt to the ground: The store of CUMMINGS, ROCKWELL & Co., on Belvidere-avenue; Mattison Hall, corner of Washington-street and Belvidere-avenue; seven stores, with dwelling above each, forty feet by eighty, and five stories high; and three dwellings near the same corner. The residence of M. VLIET and the National Bank building were also partially destroyed. The loss is now estimated at $90,000. The fire originated in the bursting of a flue.

A Garrote Robbery.

ROBERT FIELDING, of No. 325 East Forty-first-street, appeared last evening at the Twenty-first Police Precinct Station, and reported that when on his way home, about 7 o'clock P. M., in Forty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, he was set upon by two men, one of whom disabled him by throwing his arm around his neck, while the other cut out his pocket, in which, fortunately, there was only $3. He could give no description of the robbers, who fled instantly after committing the crime.

[illegible] OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Present Condition of the Debt—Official Announcement of the [illegible] for November—A Decrease of $7,571,454 13 Since the Last [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 ₱ ct.	$20,000,000 00	Payable 15 years from Jan. 1, 1859	$416,666 66	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 ₱ ct.	7,022,000 00	Payable 10 years from Jan. 1, 1861	146,291 67	Jan. and July.
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ₱ ct.	18,415,000 00	Payable after Dec. 31, 1880	460,375 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon,) 1881.	6 ₱ ct.	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 yrs. from July 1, 1861	23,625 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ₱ ct.	189,317,600 00	P'able at option of Gov't aft. 20 yrs. fm. June 30, '61	4,732,940 00	Jan. and July.
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	514,771,600 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. May 1, '62.	2,573,858 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6 ₱ ct.	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	1,875,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 ₱ ct.	194,567,300 00	Red'le after 10 and pay'le 40 yrs. fm. March 1, '64.	2,432,091 25	Mch. and Sep.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	3,882,500 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64.	19,412 50	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	125,561,300 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64.	627,806 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	203,327,250 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '65.	1,016,636 25	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	332,998,950 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65.	8,324,973 75	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	379,590,150 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '67.	9,489,753 75	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	42,539,350 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '68.	1,063,483 75	Jan. and July.
Aggregate of Debt bearing Coin interest.			$2,107,938,000 00		33,202,914 00	
Coupons due not presented for payment					8,067,572 00	
Total					$41,270,486 00	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 2, 1867 and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3 ₱ ct.	$47,195,000 00	On demand (interest estimated)	$942,900 00	Annually or on Redemption.
July 23, 1868.	Navy Pension Fund	3 ₱ ct.	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	175,000 00	January and July.
Aggregate of debt bearing currency int'st.			$61,195,000 00	Accrued interest	$1,118,900 00	

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	Matured.	Accrued Interest.
April 15, 1842	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	$6,000 00	Dec. 31, 1862	$360 00
Jan. 28, 1847	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	14,150 00	Dec. 31, 1867	849 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	58,700 00	July 1, 1868, 9 mos. int.	2,641 50
Sept. 9, 1850	Bonds, Texas Indemnity	5 ₱ ct.	242,000 00	Dec. 31, 1864	12,100 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury Notes	1 m. to 6 ₱ ct.	103,614 64	At various dates	3,072 35
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury Notes	5 to 5½ ₱ ct.	2,400 00	March 1, 1859	120 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury Notes	6 ₱ ct.	3,250 00	April and May, 1863	195 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ₱ ct.	30,800 00	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.	1,124 20
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes, 1 and 2 yrs.	5 ₱ ct.	292,852 00	Jan. 7 to April 1, 1866	14,508 13
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Indebtedness.	6 ₱ ct.	12,000 00	At various dates in 1866.	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound Interest Notes	6 ₱ ct.	2,521,150 00	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	485,219 37
June 30, 1864	Temporary Loan	4, 5, 6 ₱ ct.	182,160 00	Oct. 15, 1866	7,564 65
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ₱ ct.	822,950 00	Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	30,037 68
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased			$4,292,026 64	Total acc'd interest.	$558,506 88

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Characters of Issue.			Amount Outs'g
July 17, 1861, Feb. 12, 1862	Demand Notes	No interest		$113,258 50
Feb. 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863	United States Legal-Tender Notes	No interest { New issue	$350,960,000 00	356,000,000 00
		Series of 1869	5,040,000 00	
July 17, 1862, March 3, 1863, June 30, 1864	Fractional Currency	First Series	4,534,938 62	38,885,564 68
		Second Series	3,428,199 31	
		Third Series	18,275,213 75	
		Fourth Series	12,647,213 00	
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Gold Dep'd	No interest		36,862,940 00
Aggregate of Debt bearing no interest				$431,861,763 18

Recapitulation.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.		Am't outst'ng.	Interest.
Bonds at 5 per cent	$221,589,300 00		
Bonds at 6 per cent	1,886,348,700 00	$2,107,938,000 00	$41,270,486 09
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:			
Certificates at 3 per cent	47,195,000 00		
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00	61,195,000 00	1,118,900 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,292,026 64	558,506 88
Debt Bearing no Interest:			
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,113,258 50		
Fractional currency	38,885,564 68		
Certificates of gold deposited	36,862,940 00	$431,861,763 18	
Total amount outstanding		$2,606,286,789 82	$42,947,892 97
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment			$2,648,234,682 79
Amount in Treasury: Coin			$105,969,949 77
Currency			11,802,765 79
Sinking Fund in United States coin, interest on bonds, and accrued interest thereon			20,416,028 00
Other United States coin-interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			56,486,206 00
Total			$194,674,947 56
Debt, less amount in the Treasury			$2,453,559,735 23
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult.			$2,461,131,189 36
Decrease of debt during the past month			$7,571,454 13
Decrease of the debt since March 1, 1869			$71,903,524 78

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroads, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Union Pacific Company.	6 per cent	$26,638,000 / 473,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Kansas Pacific, late Un. Pacific, Eastern Division	6 per cent	6,303,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Sioux City and Pacific.	6 per cent	1,628,320	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Central Pacific	6 per cent	2,362,000 / 22,009,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bds Cent'l Brh. U. P., assignees of Achison and Pike's Peak	6 per cent	1,600,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Western Pacific	6 per cent	1,648,000	Thirty years from date.
Total issued			$62,625,320	

Authorizing Acts.	Interest payable.	Rate of Interest.	Int. accrued and not yet paid.	Int. paid by United States.	Int. repaid by transp'on of mails, &c.	Bal. of Int. paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	$666,928 97 / 9,913 35	$2,081,869 89	$1,105,941 51	$975,928 38
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	157,575 00	834,813 09	631,224 99	203,588 10
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	40,708 00	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 16 and July 16 / Jan. 1 and July 1.	6 per cent	53,064 22 / 549,639 86	588,816 83 / 1,130,399 75	94,256 48	1,624,960 10
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	40,000 00	205,808 56	5,290 79	200,517 47
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	18,375 64	46,606 03	......	46,606 03
Total issued			$1,536,205 04	$4,984,822 54	$1,836,730 04	$3,148,092 50

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business on the last day of November, 1869.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY POLITICS.

The Nominations—Corrections—Action of Conventions Last Evening.

BARTHOLOMEW MCDONALD received the Tammany nomination for Assistant Alderman of the Nineteenth District last night. The previous announcement that it had been given to another was incorrect.

There are several other corrections to be made in the lists already published: In the Seventh Judicial District JOHN W. BODEHORN is the Republican candidate for Police Justice, and ADOLPH LIVINGER for Civil Justice. CHARLES H. COOPER is the People's candidate for Assistant Alderman for the Yorkville and Harlem District. WM. BOECKEL is the candidate of the Democratic Union (Smith Ely) Party for School Trustee for the Tenth Ward, and not for the Fifth Ward as previously announced.

The following nominations were made last evening:

REPUBLICAN.

Thirteenth District—For Alderman, CHAS. S. SPENCER, in place of JOHN H. PULIS, declined.

DEM. UNION, (Smith Ely and Waterbury.)

Fifth District—For Assistant Alderman, ISAAC ROBINSON.

Twenty-second Ward—For School Trustee, PATRICK GOULDING.

DEM. UNION, (Waterbury.)

Eleventh District—For Alderman, BARTHOLOMEW DONOHUE.

MOZART.

At an adjourned meeting of the Mozart Hall Judicial Convention for the Ninth Judiciary District, (Twelfth Ward,) held last evening, the following nominations were made: For Police Justice, WILLIAM WILEY; for Civil Justice, MICHAEL HALLARAN.

'Longshoreman's Union No. 2, last evening, indorsed the nomination of JAMES COLLINS for Alderman, and JOHN GANNON for Assistant Alderman of the Seventh Ward.

Chess Tournament at the New-York Club.

Play in the annual tournament of the New-York Chess Club was commenced yesterday in the commodious club room of the Society, in University Buildings, Washington-square, and will be continued daily until the 27th of January next, when the proceedings of the tourney will be brought to a close. Among those who have entered the lists may be mentioned Messrs. THOMPSON, BARNETT, LISSNER, MACKENZIE, MASON and others, whose names are well known in the American chess world.

The conditions of the tournament are, that each player shall contest two games with every other player, such odds being given by the stronger to the weaker as the Committee of Management shall decide. The first game was between Messrs. LISSNER and S. MOSES, two of the most skillful amateurs in the Club.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

Another draft of twenty-three sailors was sent on board the *Frolic* yesterday. This vessel, it may be remembered, received sealed orders to sail for Aspinwall two or three days ago.

The officers of the Spanish corvette *Kassia*, now lying in the harbor, paid a visit to the Navy Yard on Tuesday afternoon and inspected the receiving ship *Vermont*. They were deeply interested in the 100-pound pivot gun on spar deck. The apparatus for using it was set in operation for their special gratification. They then went down to the gun deck, the battery of which they appeared to think was very heavy but well trimmed. They said one broadside would do for all their vessels in the harbor. They complimented Captain KIMBLEY on the cleanliness of his ship.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Nov. 29.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues to be unsurpassed by any American newspaper, and in broad and liberal treatment of all subjects of general interest has, in our opinion, no equal. As an exchange we really do not know what we should do without it. And if any of our readers desire to take a New-York newspaper, we can recommend the TIMES with a confidence which we would extend to few others. Soundly Republican, free from all wild crochets, unequaled in the variety of subjects of which it treats, able in its editorial department and unsurpassed for news and miscellany, it is just the paper for the day and hour.

Heating and Ventilation.

Messrs. PERRY & Co., of No. 250 Water-street, New-York, have issued a work on Heating and Ventilation—in which they treat of the various modes of heating and warming dwellings, with many incontrovertible facts in connection with a proper and healthy ventilation. As there is, perhaps, no subject affecting the life and health of man that is of greater importance than this, it is one in which the whole American people should feel concerned, especially when it is a well-established fact that the terrible fatality in this country from consumption is almost entirely the result of breathing impure air. Messrs. PERRY & Co. will furnish copies of the work free to all who may apply for it, and we have no doubt that the information will amply repay perusal to all who may feel interested on the subject.—*Express.*

It astounds everybody that a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, gray or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless—yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known, in imparting rich shades of color to gray hair.—*Advertisement.*

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

GOLD DOWN! Handkerchief Ties reduced to $1 25; an endless variety.
F. C. KEMPTON & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 297½ Broadway.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the in... [illegible] ... of general interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS—Latest Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Policy Toward Ireland; Fenian Demonstrations; A Rising Feared.

FRANCE—The Second Empire; Manifesto of the French Left; Disturbances at Tarn; The Emperor's Speech; Promised Reforms.

THE SUEZ CANAL—Union of the Mediterranean and Red Seas; The Nile and Canals of the Past; What Led to the Construction of the Great Canal; Napoleon's Efforts to Secure the Eastern Passage; Success of the Eighth Wonder of the World.

DENMARK—The Sale of St. Thomas Postponed.

CHINA—Mr. Burlingame's Mission; False Reports Contradicted.

CUBA—Excitement in Havana Over the Seizure of Spanish Gunboats Here; Arrival of Reinforcements from Spain.

General Topics.

THE ERIE WAR—The Complaints in the Suits of Joseph H. Ramsey vs. Fisk, Gould and Lane; Their Transactions to be Overhauled; A Grand Conspiracy Unmasked; How the Opera House is Made to Pay; Singular Revelations as to Secret Entrances and Dark Passages; More Bonds to be Issued; Proceedings in the Case of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; Resignation of the Receiver; Comments of the Press on the Action of the Courts; Still Another Erie Suit; A Fight Between Litigants in Kentucky; A Menagerie Let Loose; War of Races in Mississippi; The New-Orleans Sugar Frauds; Explosion of a Powder Mill in San Francisco; Obituary of Giulia Grisi Mario; Report of the Secretary of the Navy; The Legal-Tender Act and Income Tax; The French Postal Treaty; The Census Bureau; Report of the Commissioner of Mining and Statistics; The Circuit Judgeships; The Susquehanna Railroad Case.

Local News.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY—Attempted Assassination in the *Tribune* Office; Full Details of the Affair; The *Ante-mortem* Examination; Present Condition of the Wounded Man.

MISCELLANEOUS—Investigation of the Alleged Frauds on the Methodist Book Concern; The Central Underground Railroad Company; Increase of Railroad Freights; A Cretan Mother in Mr. Beecher's Church.

Political.

THE STATE ELECTION—Official Returns; Convention of Liquor Traders at Chicago; The Virginia Republican State Convention; Action of the Seceders; The Alabama and Tennessee Legislatures; The Southern Elections.

Agricultural.

The Georgia State Fair; Proposed Horticultural Club; Importation of Cattle; Hints About Stables; Prices of Farm Produce; Drying Cows of Their Milk; On Churning; Stocks of Wool on Hand; Visit to *Flora Temple* and her Colts; Review of the Cattle and Produce Markets.

Editorial Comments.

The Erie Scandal and Judge Balcom's Corrected Order; Business Depression—A Cloud with a Silver Lining; The Republican Schism in Virginia; The *Alabama* Claims—Transfer of the Negotiations to Washington; Woman's Rights and How to Get Them; The Judiciary Amendment; Barnard *vs.* Barnard—How a Judge Protects the Erie Ring.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

A Great Offer.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let and rent, money applied if purchased.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

The Swiss Mt. Co., No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

MARRIED.

HOFF—ROE.—By Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, on Monday, Nov. 29, NEWTON W. HOFF to SARAH M. ROE, all of this City. No cards.

MOTT—COVERT.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, by Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, at the residence of bridegroom's father, Mr. CHAS. E. MOTT, of New-York, to Miss EDNA A. COVERT, of Long Island.

DIED.

AVERELL.—Suddenly, at Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, MARGARET A. AVERELL, wife of Thomas J. Averell, and daughter of the late Robert Dodge, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Union-av., near Meserole, Greenpoint, on Friday, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

BIDDLE.—At Germantown, on Thursday evening, Nov. 25, MILDRED, youngest daughter of Edward and Jane Josephine Biddle, aged 14 years and 8 months.

DAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at his late residence, No. 413 West 33d-st., SAMUEL S. DAY, Jr., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of York Lodge No. 197, F. and A. M., Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, Palestine Encampment No. 6, I. O. of O. F., and Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DENMARK.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, after a short illness, ALEXANDER DENMARK, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Acacia Lodge No. 327, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 337 East 55th-st., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HULL.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, FANNY MANDEVILLE, eldest daughter of Maria W. and John A. Hull, aged 4 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The remains will be placed temporarily in a private vault.

NEXSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, ZIPPORAH CARMAN, widow of Walter Nexsen, deceased, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Walter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 79 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

READ.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, at Mount Holly, N. J., ELIZABETH GRANDIN, wife of Dr. Z. Read, and daughter of the late William Wurts.

REID.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, WALTER REID, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on Friday, Dec. 3, at 10 A. M.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, HENRY RAPELYE, son of the late Daniel Rapelye, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral to take place from the Reformed Church, Newtown, at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 3d inst.

SEARLES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869, ELEANOR LINDSAY SEARLES, infant daughter of James L. and Elizabeth Lee Searles.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 49 West 39th-st., at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WEEKS.—At Mount Kisco, on Fourth day, Dec. 1, HANNAH T., wife of Daniel S. Weeks, in the 49th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

I. O. OF O. F.—Notice—The officers and members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, are requested to meet at No. 413 West 33d-st., on Friday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, SAML. S. DAY, Jr.
JOHN A. CROKER, N. G.
H. M. MCLEBAN, Recording Secretary.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the students of the University of the City of New-York, held Dec. 1, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the wisdom of Almighty God it has seemed good to remove from the scene of his earthly activities, Mr. WALTER REID, who, for many years, has discharged the duties of the office of janitor of the University; be it

Resolved, That in the removal of the deceased, we, as students, have lost a true friend, an excellent exemplar of fidelity, and one who by his Christian character and gentlemanly bearing has endeared himself to us all; and be it further

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, but recognizing the insufficiency of all human sympathy to assuage the sorrow of bereavement, we would point them to Him who has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows; and lastly, be it

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

JAMES W. LONG, Class 70,
THEO. F. BURNHAM, Class 71,
HERBERT A. LORING, Class 72,
WILLIAM M. HOFF, Class 73,
} Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
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The Sewing Circle.	Deacon Quirk's Argument.
Abinadab.	The Garden Walk.
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GRAND MASS MEETING.—A MEETING of the friends of THOMAS A. LEDWITH, in favor of his reëlection to the office of Police Justice of the Eighth Judicial District, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, will be held at Keller's Hall, No. 222 West 17th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. By order of
GEORGE STEVENSON, Chairman.
JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.
JAMES SCULLEN, }

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. 7th Aldermanic District.—For Alderman, ... W. Chapman. For Assistant, Samuel G. Williamson. J. J. CARROL, Secretary. J. GUMBLE, President.

Stocks paid from the official list of the Stock Exchange altogether. The Pacific Mail Shares which broke below 30 ₱ cent. last night were again weak to-day, and sold at 27 ₱ cent. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railways continued very unsettled in prices owing to the bearish view taken of the Money market on the one hand and the bullish feeling on the Winter traffic and dividends of the Western Roads on the other. The Northwest half-yearly Dividends are announced at 5 ₱ cent. on the Preferred and 4 ₱ cent. on the Common Stock.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 1.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 6-30s of 1867	107	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113½
American Gold Coin	122½	122
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	80	49¾
Old Tennessees	53½	53½
North Carolina Bonds, new	29	29½
Old North Carolinas	41	41
New-York Central and Hudson	85⅝	87¼
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	73½	74½
Reading Railroad	97⅜	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	105
Northwestern Common	71¼	73
Northwestern Preferred	85½	87
Pacific Mail Company	47¾	48½
St. Paul Preferred	66	82¾
St. Paul Common	81¼	87¼
Lake Shore	84¾	84½
Erie	27¼	27¾
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....115¾ | 5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865....113¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....115¾ | 5-20 coup., 1867....113¼
5-20 reg., 1862....110⅝ | 5-20 coup., 1868....113¼
5-20 coup., 1862....112¾ | 10-40 coupon....106⅜
5-20 coup., 1864....110¾ | 6's Currency....107¼
5-20 coup., 1865....111¼ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 53¼ | Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881....103
Tennessee 6s, new bs. 49 | Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886....103
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 52½ | Illinois War Loan....103
Georgia 6s....81 | N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.109
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92 | N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n..109
North Carolina 6s....40¾ | N. Y. Loan, 1870-1871¼
N. Car. 6s, new bds.... 31¾ | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1872.101¾
N. Car. 6s, spec'l tax.. 30 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873.101¾
South Car. 6s, new bs. 65 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874.101¾
Missouri 6s....85½ | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1875.101¾
Louisiana 6s....65 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1877.101¾
Connecticut 6s....98 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1878.101¾
Rhode Island 6s....94 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874. 99
Alabama 5s....90¾ |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1883	86	Tol. & Wabash 2d
N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1887	88	Tol. & W. c. & S. F
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est.	85½	Gt. West. 2d, '93
N. Y. Cent. 6s, sub	85½	Quincy & Tol. 1st. '90
N. Y. Cent. 7s, 1876	98	Chi. & R. Island 1st.
Erie 7s, 3d In., '83	80	Chi., R. I. & Pacific
Erie 7s, 6th In., '86	70	Morris & Essex 1st
Hud. R. 7s 1st, '69-70	101	N. Jer. Central 1st
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108	N. Jer. Central n. bs
Mil. S. & N. I. S. P. 7 ₱ c.	93¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st
Pitts. 7 ₱ cent. by Mo.	81½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d
U. Pac. 1st Bonds	83¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th
Alton & T. H. 1st	92¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96⅝	Ohio & Miss. Con'sd.
Chi. & N. W. Int. Rs.	94	Dub. & Sioux City 1st
Consol. 7 ₱ cent. con.	87¾	Peninsula R. R. bds.
Consol. 7 ₱ c. Ex. Ba.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s
Consol. 7 ₱ cent. 1st.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7-10.
Han. & Mi. Jo. L. Gts.	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st
Han. & St. Jo. com.	104	Mil. & St. P. L. G. M. d
Lack. & West. Bonds.	98	Mar. & Cin. 1st
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	92¾	N. York & N. H. 6s
Tol. & Wabash 1st Ex	88	Tol., F. & W., E. D.

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	American Exchange	109
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	117
Merchants'	123	Hanover	107
Mechanics'	140	Irving	115
Union	120	Metropolitan	138
America	145	Nassau	102
City	210	Continental	101
Phenix	108	St. Nicholas	115
North River	95	Commonwealth	111¾
Tradesmen's	150	Importers' & Trad'rs	138
Fulton	145	Park	160
Mechanics' & Trad'rs.	125	Manuf's & Merchs'	102
National	113	Central National	107¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	119	Fourth National	104¾
Seventh Ward	110	Ninth National	113
State of New-York	107	Tenth National	85
Commerce	121½	Eleventh Ward	102
Broadway	275	Orientals	150
Ocean	75		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$87,231,751 32
Gold receipts	461,435 00
Gold payments	180,730 17
Gold balance	81,333,990 53
Currency receipts	199,894 65
Currency payments	838,618 48
Currency balance	4,971,110 88
General balance	$87,219,799 25
Customs	295,000 00

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,078,197.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, DEC. 1.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new, ex. int.	99	99½
Camboy and Amboy	119¾	120
Pennsylvania Central	53¼	53½
Reading	98¼	98¾
Lehigh Valley	53	53½
Catawissa Preferred	34½	35
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾	28¼
Northern Central	—	44
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33¾

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£23,107,904	Increase...£4,887
Public deposits	4,000,972	Increase...485,080
Other deposits	17,910,189	Increase...61,672
Government securities	13,811,953	No alteration.
Other securities	16,086,206	Decrease...4,923
Notes unemployed	9,827,300	Increase...587,290

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,153,010, being a decrease of £407,170; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £18,405,056, showing an increase of £131,799, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Same Week last year.
Bullion	£18,405,056	£18,356,650
Reserve	10,283,046	9,887,559
Notes in circulation	23,153,010	23,489,100
Rate of discounts	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Consols	93¼	94½
French Rentes	71f. 70c.	71f. 65c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Nov. 19 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Nov. 11. Francs.	Nov. 18. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,116,750	22,116,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,378,222,960	1,377,118,200
Bank notes to order	49,209,815	46,883,248
Treasury account	179,006,766	180,064,471
Current accounts	226,199,054	222,151,068
Current branch banks	44,220,815	43,858,562
Dividends payable	1,008,832	949,892
Discounts	7,272,534	7,724,227
Rediscounted	991,680	991,680
Sundries	12,008,677	10,220,020
Total	2,213,869,756	2,223,546,923
Commercial bills & credits	1,815,516	1,801,170
Commercial acc't yet due	206,150,238	207,554,206
Commercial branch banks	222,008,259	225,978,550
Advances on bullion	18,844,908	18,726,900
Branch banks	8,480,600	8,480,600
French public securities	18,946,000	19,011,700
Branch banks	8,545,200	8,454,200
On railway shares, &c	39,078,700	39,939,200
By the branch banks	23,195,700	23,961,200
On Credit Foncier	1,084,100	1,097,100
Branches	1,345,900	1,370,000
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government check reserve	12,382,750	12,382,750
Government disposable	80,886,197	80,886,197
Rentes and immobilies	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,172,283	9,180,134
Expenses of management	3,108,261	3,116,747
Sundries	7,767,775	7,866,181
Total	2,213,869,756	2,223,546,923

Mr. J. W. DAVIS, formerly with Messrs. W. R. TRAVERS & Co., has been admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

At a meeting of the Linseed Association of this City held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—THOMAS ROWE. Executive Committee—Thomas Rowe, Wm. R. Kirkland, R. Warren Weston, Edward Austin, Geo. A. Thayer, Henry H. Crocker, John D. Wood. Secretary and Treasurer—John D. Wood.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

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SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112¾	$1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	106¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64		2,000 do	106⅜
do	110¾	5,000 U. S. 6-30 C. '67,	
2,000 do	110⅝	do	113¾
5,000 do	110¾	120,000 do	113¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n	113¾	15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅜
4,000 do	113		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, ex. c.	53¼	200 A. M. U. Ex., b.c.	35¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	49½	200 Adams Ex...b. c.	50
5,000 do	49¼	100 Am. E. & M. S.	83¾
4,000 N. Car. 6s, n.	31⅜	400 do	83¾
20,000 do	32	100 do	83¾
3,000 do	32	1000 do	83¾
20,000 do	32	300 do	83¾
20,000 Va. 6's, 68, new	22¾	100 do	84¼
2,000 Ten. 6s, new	66	13 Panama R	209
6,000 Mo. 6s, n.	86⅞	100 Ill. Cen., bds. call	132¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	49¼	100 Clev. & Pitts	79
4,000 Ten. 6s, 70 M	75	800 do	80
5,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	94	100 do	80½
1,000 Cen. Pac. R. R.		200 do	80¾
G. Bds	91	20 Chi. & N. W	71
4,000 do	90	1000 do	71¼
1,000 Atl. & T. H. 1st	92¾	100 do	71¾
20,000 C. & P. W. Con.		400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅜
Cert's Bds. W. L.	87¾	300 Clev. & Pitts	80
2,000 Del. L. & W. 2d	92⅛	100 do	80⅛
200 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	92	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	108⅛
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	100	200 do	108¾
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	93	400 do	108⅜
1,000 Col., C. & Ind. C.		600 do	108¾
1st M	75	100 do	108⅜
2,000 do	74⅞	600 Mil. & St. P.	86⅛
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	112	1000 do	86⅜
5 Fourth N. Bank	104⅛	700 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	81⅛
27 do	104	200 do	87¼
300 W. U. Tel.	34⅛	200 do	87¾
100 do	35	100 T., W. & W.	81⅛
200 Canton Co.	35	100 Ohio & Miss.	24⅜
200 Quick. M. Co.	13½	100 do	24⅝
200 do...bet. call	13¼	60 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
100 do	13¼	Guar.	86¼
100 Mariposa Mining	7¼	40 do	87
100 do	7¾	25 Chic., B. & Q.	151
100 Mariposa Pf.	15	200 Del., L. & W.	105
100 do	14⅜	100 N. J. Cen.	97
100 do	14¾	100 do	97¼
200 do...bet. call	14¾	100 Mor. & Ess. R.	87¾
200 Pac. Mail	47	30 do	87
20 do	47⅛	10 N. Y. & N. H.	140
400 do	48	600 Dub. & S. C. R.	99
200 Am. M. U. Ex. b.c.	35⅛	50 do	108¼
10 do	35¼	200 Han. & St. J...b.c.	104¾
10 do	35¼		

SECOND BOARD—NOON.

100 Mariposa	b10	7¼	100 Chi. & N. W.	s3	72¼
100 Mariposa Pf.		14¾	100 Rock Island		104¾
300 Quicksilver	c	13½	700 Erie		27¼
200 West. U. Tel.		35	100 do	b3	27¾
100 do		35	200 do	s3	27¾
100 Pacific Mail		47¾	200 do		27⅜
300 Reading R.		98	100 do	c	27¼
100 do	b3	98	100 do	b10	27¾
100 L. S. & M. So.	c	94	580 Can. Mining	s3.	1.18
100 do	s3	84½	300 do		b15. 1.20
100 do	b3	84	500 do		b15. 1.20
200 do	s3	84¾	200 do		b3. 1.15

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The sales of Gold in the open market to-day were at 121¾@1¾ ₱ cent., or ¼@¾ ₱ cent. below the minimum which the Treasury was willing to accept yesterday. The market was weakened this forenoon by the cable quotations for Cotton and Breadstuffs at Liverpool and the somewhat easier terms for Exchange. Bills on London were 109 ₱ cent. 60 days, and 109¼@¼ ₱ cent. short sight for best Bankers, and on Paris 5.18¾f. to the dollar for 60 days, and 5.16¼f. @5.15¾f. to the dollar for short sight.

The Public Funds were steadier than yesterday, and the Treasury purchased $2,000,000 of 5-20s at rates corresponding to 113¾@113¾ ₱ cent. for the 1867s, that is 110.15@110.40, and five months Gold Interest to be paid to the seller in addition. The following were the offers to sell and the awards:

OFFERINGS OF BONDS, DEC. 1.

Morris & Co.		J. Cooke & Co.	
$10,000 '62, r	111.80	$139,750 '62, r	110.40
10,000 '64, c	110.30	46,500 '64, r	110.42
4,000	110.30	28,650 '65, r, o	110.42
5,000 '64, c	110.30	200,000 '65, c	110.42
3,850 '65, o, r	110.90	100,000 '67, r	110.42
23,000 '65, c, n	110.40	5,000 '68, r	110.42
10,000 '67, c	110.40	480,100 '65, c, n	110.85
5,000	110.40	Wm. S. Clark.	
10,000 '64, c	110.14	10,500 '65, r	110.4
20,000 '65, c, n	110.65	Friedman & Salomon.	
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.		26,500 '62, r	110.39
13,000 '62, r	110.73	10,000 '64, c	110.39
51,000 '65, r	110.73	10,000 '65, c	110.39
17,000 '65, r	110.73	15,000 '64, c	110.51
50,000 '64, c	110.52	40,000 '65, c, n	110.54
200,000 '65, c, n	110.39	11,000 '64, c	110.39
H. F. Vermilye & Co.		25,000 '65, n	110.39
10,000 '62, r	111.65	25,000 '65, n	110.34
50,000 '67	111.25	25,000 '65, n	110.29
Fisk & Hatch.		25,000 '65, n	110.34
294,000 '62, r	110.40	Morris & Co.	
23,000 '64, r	110.40	50,000 '65, c, n	110.60
250,000 '64, c	110.40	50,000 '65, c, n	110.73
14,000 '65, r	110.40	50,000 '65, c, n	110.75
400,000 '68, c, n	110.40	50,000 '65, c, n	110.43
19,000 '65, c, n	110.59	50,000 '65, c, n	110.59
1,650,000 '67, c	110.40	50,000 '65, c, n	110.67
Vermilye & Co.		50,000 '65, c, n	110.74
40,000 '65, r, o	110.18	Seligman, Loeb & Co.	
20,000 '62, c	110.17	30,000 '65, c	111.25
20,000 '64, c	110.17	10,000 '62, r	111.28
20,000 '65	110.16	1,000 '65, r	111.28
40,000 '67, r	110.15	Reid, Leo & Content.	
12,000 '65, c	110.40	800 '62, c	110.49
280,000 '65, c	110.38	1,000 '65, c	110.49
H. Doubleday.		50,000 '65, n	110.49
5,000 '67, c	110.69	100,000 '65, c, n	110.74
5,000	110.64	Frank & Gans.	
5,000	111.19	47,450 '62, r	110.20
5,000	111.44	50,000 '65, c, n	110.63
7,000 '64, c	110.38	50,000 '65, c, n	110.55
Gilman, Beadleston & Co.		50,000 '65, c, n	110.67
23,000 '65, c, n	110.50	25,000 '64, c, n	110.30
3,000 '62, r	110.30	Buckingham & Brown.	
Turner Bros.		10,000 '62, r	110.27
800 '64	110.32	5,250 '64, r	110.27
4,000 '65, c	110.34	22,000 '65, c	110.27
24,300 '65, n	110.34	23,000 '65, n	110.27
9,300 '65	110.49	E. Sweet & Co.	
21,200 '67	110.65	28,000 '67, c	110.44
Jas. T. Baker & Sons.		25,000 '65, c, n	110.44
23,000 '65, c, n	110.42	Jas. T. Bates.	
27,500 '65, c	110.42	28,000 '65, n	110.54
		20,000 '65, n	110.40
		20,000 '65, n	110.31
Total	$6,282,550		

ACCEPTED OFFERS, DEC. 1.

James T. Bates.		Vermilye & Co.	
$20,000 '65, n	110.31	$40,000 '65, r	110.18
5,000 '65, n	110.40	20,000 '65, c	110.17
Buckingham & Brown.		50,000 '64, c	110.17
20,000 '62, r	110.27	30,000 '68, c	110.16
2,000 '64, r	110.27	40,000 '67, c	110.15
23,000 '65, c	110.27	12,000 '68, c	110.18
22,100 '65, c, n	110.27	208,000 '65, c, n	110.38
Frank & Gans.		Morris & Co.	
47,450 '62, r	110.25	100,000 '65, c, n	110.39
25,000 '65, c, n	110.30	White, Morris & Co.	
Friedman & Salomon.		14,000 '64, c	110.39
25,000 '65, n	110.19	18,250 '65, c, n	110.40
15,000 '65, n	110.34	15,000 '64, c	110.14
Fisk & Hatch.		Fisk & Hatch.	
194,000 '62, r	110.34	20,000 '62, r	110.40
29,800 '62, r	110.39	23,000 '64, r	110.40
39,000 '64, c	110.39	280,000 '64, c	110.40
39,000 '65, c, n	110.39	14,000 '65, r	110.40
Turner Bros.		275,000 '68, c	110.40
800 '64, c	110.34	Jay Cooke & Co.	
4,000 '65, c	110.39	139,750 '62, r	110.40
24,300 '65, n	110.34	46,500 '64, r	110.40
U. Doubleday.		21,650 '65, r	110.40
7,000 '65, c	110.38		
Total	$2,000,000		

Money to the Brokers, on call, is worth 7@9 ₱ cent. to-day, that is, 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest to 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest—the latter equal to nearly 9 ₱ cent. Currency. The borrowing was quite active through the day, although the demand was not of a very pressing nature, nor the supply at the advanced rate particularly stringent. The demand upon the Banks for Currency to go South and West is much less than last week, and at New-Orleans the Exchange with New-York is again equalized, after being ¼ ₱ cent. against this City.

The Treasury Office paid for only $400,000 of the United States 5-20s bought at noon, being all that were presented out of the $2,000,000 awarded. The further disbursement of Currency on this account to-morrow and the purchase of another $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund should afford a better supply of Money to the Brokers.

In Southern State Bonds the new Tennessees were 1 ₱ cent. lower, and the new North Carolinas 1@2 ₱ cent. better than on Tuesday. In the Railway speculation there was much feverishness on the Western Stocks; an advance in Reading and a somewhat

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	54	Tar, bbls	970
Beeswax, pkgs	31	Pitch, bbls	25
Cotton, bales	4,125	Oil Cake, pkgs	2,340
Copper, bbls	95	Petroleum, Ref., pkgs	3,508
Copper, cakes	260	Beef, pkgs	38
Dried Fruit, pkgs	740	Cutmeats, pkgs	121
Eggs, bbls	227	Grease, pkgs	43
Flour, bbls	10,763	Lard, pkgs	100
Wheat, bushels	188,267	Lard, kegs	270
Corn, bushels	31,250	Butter, pkgs	2,672
Oats, bushels	35,098	Cheese, pkgs	9,415
Malt, bushels	13,281	Tallow, pkgs	41
Barley, bushels	22,961	Dressed Hogs, No	661
Flaxseed, bushels	740	Rice, pkgs	45
Beans, bushels	1,762	Rice Flour, pkgs	66
Peas, bushels	9,187	Peanuts, bags	257
Oatmeal, bbls	200	Starch, pkgs	589
Hemp, bales	1,745	Tobacco, hhds	45
Hops, bales	1,745	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	422
Leather, sides	5,327	Whisky, bbls	1,667
Spirits Turp'e, bbls	398	Wool, bales	115
Rosin, bbls	2,144		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamship *Java*, for Liverpool—1,608 bbls. Apples, 1,192 bales Cotton, 7 bales Silk Waste, 32,748 lbs. Cheese, 7,872 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—5 bbls. Hair Restorer, 2,866 bales Cotton, 15,207 bushels Wheat, 220 tierces Beef, 78 bbls. Apples, 122,907 lbs. Bacon, 16,400 lbs. Lard, 3 Bran Dusters, 10 cases Sewing Machines, 130 bbls. Pork, 17 casks Hardware, 22 boxes Clock Movements.

By the ship *S. F. Hersey*, for Bristol—3,998 bbls. Flour, 176,455 lbs. Oil Cake, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 143,412 lbs. Tallow, 4,345 bbls. Rosin.

By the brig *Mary Gibbs*, for Marseilles—127,199 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Mary*, for Cork—783 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Castilla*, for Bristol—31,221 bushels Wheat, 2,493 bbls. Flour, 800 bbls. Rosin.

By the brig *Fred. Bliss*, for Lisbon—15,414 bushels Wheat, 20,000 Staves.

By the brig *Petrel*, for Genoa—6,500 cases Petroleum, 100 bbls. Petroleum, 500 cases Extract Logwood, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Atalanta*, for Glasgow—440 tons Bone Dust.

By the brig *San Carlos*, for Lisbon—14,800 Staves, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 300 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Have been inactive, yet steady; Pots, $7 37½@7 62½; Pearls, $9@9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 255 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in rather more demand, and sales have been reported since our last of 3,863 bags by the *Doris Broderson*, and 4,000 bags by the *Delphin*, at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, on private terms, the latter for choice. Otherwise there has been no change to note. Java, 22c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@19¼c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 20c. Under a rather reduced basis of 20c. for Manilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb. The receipts of Rio and Santos at this port during the week ending this date, as stated on the Produce Exchange, were 18,083 bags; sales, 15,083 bags; stock in first hands, 90,276 bags here, and 126,216 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices thus: *Rio*—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c.@20c.; fair cargoes, 21c.@21½c.; good cargoes, 21¾c.@21¾c.; prime cargoes, 11¼c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 45 and 60 days.

Stock of Rio at the Distributing Ports.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	9,000
At Savannah	1,860
At Baltimore	23,800
At New-York	90,276
Grand total	126,216

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Dec. 1.

	1868.	1869.
Java, mats	13,000	14,245
Java, bags	1,238	560
Rio and Santos, bags	161,283	90,275
Maracaibo, bags	13,222	1,128
Laguayra, bags	4,220	1,193
Ceylon, bags	1,500	....
Manilla, bags	4,867	2,627
Singapore, bags	3,150	....
Jamaica, bags	1,374	693
St. Domingo, bags	4,159	....
Other kinds, bags	429	....
Grand total, pkgs	217,453	111,156

COTTON—Has been fairly active at strong and buoyant prices, sales having been reported since our last of 4,088 bales, (of which 1,168 bales were to arrive,) including 2,476 bales to shippers, 778 bales to spinners, 439 bales to speculators, and 466 bales in transit. Also, 2,500 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales, average Middling, December, at 25c., settlement; 1,600 bales, basis Low Middling, December, at 24¾c.@24¾c.; 50 bales do., March, at 25c.; 200 bales do., April, 25¼c.; 400 bales do., March, free on board at Savannah, at 24½c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¼	23¾	24	24¾
Good Ordinary	24¾	24¾	24¾	25¼
Low Middling	24¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Middling	25¾	25¾	25¾	26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,816
Receipts last week	20,067
Receipts the preceding week	22,402
Receipts since Sept. 1	231,442
Receipts since Jan 1	584,070
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	635,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,566
Export clearances since our last	4,058
Exports since Jan 1	160,680
Exports since Sept. 1	206,337
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	528,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	538,557
Estimated stock here	26,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, yet the offerings have been moderate, and prices have ruled firm, particularly of the low grades, have been pretty well supported. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,850 bbls., in lots, including pour to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 20; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 60@$5 90; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 90@$6 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5 50@$5 90 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 80@$5 20
Extra State	5 00@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	5 35@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 40@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 15@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been inactive and heavy. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls., in lots, from $5 80@$6 20 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 20@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in slack request at $4 60@$5 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling fairly, and is steady; sales 250 bbls. Cornmeal is in limited demand at $4 60@$5 for Southern; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 20@$5 35 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, is quiet at $3 50@$3 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely dealt in. The demand has been mainly for Nos. 1 and 2, Spring, prices of which have been confined to 2,000 bbls. Standard White for December delivery, at 31¾c.@31¾c., and at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. do., for early delivery, at 30¼c.@30½c., ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg the prevalent quotations for Standard White were 30c.@30¼, for immediate delivery; 32½c.@32¾c. for December; and 22¼c.@23¼c. for January, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 3,808 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,600 bbls. The export clearances since have been 763 bbls. for Cork and orders; 149 bbls. and 6,500 cases for Genoa. Standard White, in cases, has been in some request at about 38½c.@38c., with sales reported of 1,100 cases at 38¼c., and Prime White at 39c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 10½c.@11c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@17c., in cases, with sales reported of 450 cases at 17c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day, at irregular prices for immediate delivery, but rather firmer rates for future delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $32@$33 50 for old Western Mess, $32 25@$33 for New Western and City Mess, $27@$30 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at from 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Cutmeats are in demand at previous rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 85 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 16c.@18c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon continues inactive; sales have been reported of 70 boxes, chiefly City, at 17½c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in limited supply and demand, at firm prices for Western, but rather lower figures for City. Sales have been confined to 300 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 16c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18¾c. for prime City, and 19c. for prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 250 tierces prime steam, seller February, on private terms, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 125 bbls. in lots, at $6@$11 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Pr

[illegible] ... by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, [illegible] the day was much more favorable than the previous one, a little cool and blustery, but dry and clear. The attendance was excellent, not quite so large as on Tuesday, but of the same class of earnest, desirable persons. The train started promptly at the time advertised and proceeded without delay to the place of sale, arriving, an abundant and good lunch was served, after which the sale commenced. Mr. Bleecker, despite his years and venerable gray hairs, was as brisk and active as the youngest auctioneer in the market. Not a nod missed his eye, nor a bid his ear. Sharp on the moment every time, quick at explanation, ready of jest or repartee, and, as usual, in jubilant spirits, he made himself in a moment popular with all who met him for the first time. Many of the audience, though, were old New York merchants, who knew him of yore. To them an introduction was, of course, unnecessary. To his excellent management the success of the sale is in a very great degree indebted. The prices obtained were quite satisfactory, the bidding quite as prompt and the crowd quite as attentive as on the first day. To-day will probably be the last of this, the greatest suburban sale of the season, and will undoubtedly be very largely attended. Some of the best lots were reserved till the last, and they are now to be offered. All who desire country homes in a first-class and convenient neighborhood should be on hand. The special train will leave the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, at 10½ o'clock prompt. Maps and tickets may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

At the Exchange Salesroom Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. had a very satisfactory sale of Brooklyn wharf property. The attendance was good, the bidding spirited, and the sale a success.

To-day, at the Salesroom, Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. have a sale of the following-described property on the Grand Ocean Boulevard, Flatbush, L. I.: Plots containing from twenty to fifty lots each, on Kings highway, fronting the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, opposite the entrance to the Race Course. On one of the plots is a good frame dwelling and outbuildings. Forty-nine plots fronting on the Boulevard or Park way, Woodside-avenue, Cedar, Chestnut and Walnut streets and Shell road; one lot on Flatbush-avenue, nearly opposite Prospect Park, running through to Catharine; two plots, comprising about ten lots, southeasterly corner of Flatbush-avenue and Union-place.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell the two-story frame house and lot south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, 79.8 feet east of Boulevard. Lot 25x100, on the grade; house 20x 32; contains seven rooms.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the house and lot north side of Twenty-third-street, 164 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 20x98.9.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Wharf property, buildings and about 48 city lots, bounded by 1st and Ann sts. and Wallabout channel, sold by order of the executors of John A. Cross, deceased, for	$203,000

FORDHAM PARK, N. Y.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 plot, containing 1 30-100 acres, on Grove-st.	$1,000
1 plot, 97-100 acre, adjoining	850
1 plot, containing 1½ acres, adjoining	1,000
1 plot, containing 1 10-100 acres, adjoining	1,175
1 plot, containing 61-100 acre, adjoining	750
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, on Laurel-av.	950
1 plot, containing 1 acre, adjoining	875
1 plot, containing 1½ acres, adjoining	1,300
1 plot, containing 72-100 acre, corner of Laurel-av. and Grove-st.	450
1 plot, containing 68-100 acre, adjoining, on Laurel-av.	425
1 plot, containing 1 5-100 acres, adjoining, on Laurel-av.	500
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, corner of Bronx and Laurel avs.	550
1 plot, containing 73-100 acre, Grove-st.	575
1 plot, containing ¾ acre, adjoining	575
1 plot, containing 90-100 acre, adjoining	900
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, corner of Bronx-av. and Grove-st.	2,150
1 plot, containing 73-100 acre, corner of Bronx and Laurel avs.	700
1 plot, containing ½ acre, corner Bronx and Laurel avs.	500
1 plot, containing 1 4-100 acres, corenr Bronx-av. and Cliff-st.	625
1 plot, containing 75-100 acre, corner Bronx-av. and Cliff-st., river front	1,000
1 plot, containing 27-100 acre, corner Cliff and Locust sts.	450
1 plot, containing 1 90-100 acres, Cliff-st., adjoining	1,000
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, adjoining	1,150
1 plot, containing 97-100 acre, corner Cliff and Locust sts.	450
1 plot, containing 73-100 acre, corner Cliff-st. and Cedar-lane	700
1 plot, containing ⅓ acre, corner Cliff-st. and Laurel-av.	550
1 plot, containing 91-100 acre, corner Laurel and Magnolia avs.	2,000
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, corner Laurel and Magnolia avs.	1,300
1 plot, containing 1⅜ acres, on Laurel-av.	1,000
1 plot, containing 87-100 acre, corner Laurel-av. and Cedar-lane	800
1 plot, containing ¾ acre, corner Magnolia-av. and Cedar-lane	800
1 plot, containing 39-100 acre, on Cedar-lane, adj.	400
1 plot, containing 41-100 acre, adjoining	400
1 plot, containing ½ acre, corner of Cedar-lane and Laurel-av.	500
1 plot, containing 42-100 acre, corner of Cedar-lane and Laurel-av.	300
1 plot, containing 70-100 acre, corner of Laurel-av. and Locust-st.	475
1 plot, containing 67-100 acre, on Laurel-av., adjoining	550
1 plot, containing 73-100 acre, on Magnolia-av.	550
1 plot, containing 60-100 acre, on St. John-av., corner of Laurel-av.	1,700
1 plot, containing 90-100 acre, on St. John-av., adj.	1,025
1 plot, containing 1 acre, on St. John-av., adj.	1,050
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, on St. John-av., adj.	2,050
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, on St. John-av., adj.	2,800
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, on St. John-av., adj.	1,850
1 plot, containing 1¼ acres, on St. John-av., adj.	1,700
1 plot, containing 24-100 acre, on St. John-av.	1,600
1 plot, containing 64-100 acre, on St. John-av., adj	1,100
16 lots on St. John-av., each 25x100, each	300
20 lots on St. John-av., adj., each 25x100, each	305
19 lots on St. John-av., adj., each 25x100, each	340
3 lots on St. John-av., cor. Grove-st., 25x100, each	555
10 lots on St. John-av., 25x100, each	415
10 lots on St. John-av., 25x100, each	360
11 lots on St. John-av., 25x100, each	270
8 lots on Southern Boulevard, 25x100, each	270
10 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	360
10 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	415
8 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	555
7 lots on Grove-st., 25x100, each	555
11 lots on Lorillard-terrace, 20x100, each	340
15 lots on Lorillard-terrace, 25x100, each	305
1 block, bounded by West Canal and Bridge sts. and Lorillard-terrace, containing 28 lots, (these lots are under water,) each	9
1 block, bounded by Bridge, East Canal and Oliver sts. and Newell-av., containing 64 lots, 25x100, (under water,) each	15
1 block, bounded by Bridge and Oliver sts., Newell and Duncomb avs., containing 38 lots, each 25x100, each	80
1 block, bounded by Union and Morris sts., Barker and Duncomb avs., containing 38 lots, 25x100, each	130
1 block, bounded by Morris and Union sts., Barker and Elliot avs., containing 20 lots, 25x100, each	120
1 block, bounded by Morris and Union sts. and Elliot-av., containing 28 lots, 25x100, each	160
1 block, bounded by Julian and Bridge sts., Duncomb and Barker avs., containing 38 lots, each	125
1 block, bounded by Julian and Bridge sts., Union and Barker avs., containing 23 lots, each	110
1 block, bounded by Julian and Bridge sts. and Elliot-av., 28 lots, each	150
1 block, bounded by Bridge and King sts. and Elliot-av., 21 lots, each	165
1 block, bounded by Bridge and King sts., Barker and Elliot avs., 31 lots, each	110
18 lots on Elliot-av., each	500
16 lots on Elliot-av., adjoining, each	300
22 lots on Elliot-av., each	300
21 lots on Barker-av., each	155
18 lots on Barker-av., each	125
19 lots on King-st., each	120
20 lots on Duncomb-av., each	125
20 lots on Duncomb-av., each	80
1 block, bounded by West Canal, Richard and Bridge sts., 65 lots, partly under water, each	50
1 block, bounded by Bridge and Richard sts., and Lorillard-terrace, 16 lots, each	300
28 lots on Lorillard-terrace, each	190
19 lots on Richard-st., each	195
3 lots between Richard-st. and Lorillard-terrace, each	215

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 130th-st., 25x102x25 x100.6	$2,500
Eldridge-st., e. s., 104 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 24x 87.6	10,000
Gouverneur-st., No. 60, h. and l., 25x79.9	16,000
William-st. and Spruce-st., s. w. corner, 24.7x53.4 x24.8x53.8, ⅙ share	3,500
[illegible], s. s., 208 ft. w. of Avenue A, h. and l., [illegible]	23,500
[illegible], n. s., 188 ft. e. of Avenue B, h. and l., [illegible]	19,700
[illegible], n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9	10,000
[illegible], n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 25x98.9	19,000
[illegible], n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 25x98.9	19,000
[illegible], n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 16.8x 98.9	7,500
[illegible], s. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x200.10	12,000
[illegible], s. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x200.10	12,000
[illegible], s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 20x100.5	17,250
[illegible], n. s., 255.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., h. and l., 17.10 x200.10	8,000
[illegible]-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 111th-st., 25x100	3,500
[illegible]-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 127th-st., h. and l., 20x75	12,500
[illegible]-av. and [illegible]-st., n. e. cor., 24.8x100x103	2,500

Leases Recorded.

[illegible], Nos. 133 and 135, 10 years, per year	$5,000
[illegible], No. [illegible], 4 years, 3 years, per year	7,000
3 years, per year	7,500
[illegible], No. [illegible], [illegible] years, per year	6,000

[illegible] COUNTY.

[illegible]

[illegible]	7,[illegible]

[illegible]	7,[illegible]
[illegible]	7,[illegible]
[illegible], l. 19.6x100	7,500
Hayward-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lee-av., h. and l. 19.6x100	7,500
Houston-st., s. s., 204 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	5,500
Houston-st., s. s., 424 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., h. and l., 20x100	5,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 23 x100	1,050
Laurence-st., w. s., 73.9 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 23x0.6 x49.6x25x51.6x0.6x51x25	5,500
President-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Court-st., 60x100	12,850
Sands-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Gold-st., h. and l., 19 x100	2,800
Varet-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	930
Varet-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	930
Walton-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100	850
Bedford-av., w. s., 140 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	3,000
Bushwick-av., w. s., half way between Skillman and Jackson sts., 75x50x95x53.10	1,050
Clinton-av., w. s., 70.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 24.6x100, (contract)	7,500
Gates-av., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 83.1x 116.1x81.3; Read, Patchen and Gates avs. and Monroe-st., centre block, 8.6x12.2	1,350
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 44 ft. w. of Washington-st., 20x75	6,000
Miller-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	4,500
5th-av., s. e. s., 129 ft. s. w. of 16th-st., 52x97.4	16,500
New-Utrecht Road, from New-Utrecht to Fort Hamilton and Yellow Hook, Woodland adjoining James Denyse's, 37 acres	12,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point,	
Bleecker-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 50x100	$210
Hempstead.	
William-st., w. s., adjoining Richardson's, 50x125	$500
Hicksville.	
Jericho to Hicksville Road, w. s., adjoining Pahele's, 50x100	$150
Newtown.	
Grove-st., e. s., lots Nos. 279, 280, 50x100	$350
Ravenswood.	
Vernon-av., n. w. s., 113 ft. n. e. of Cooley's land, adjoining East River, 220x471	$40,000
Woodhaven.	
Benedict-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., h. and l., 50x100	$1,900
Atlantic-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	200
Whitestone.	
Myrtle and London avs., s. e. corner, 125x175	$950

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.	
Greenwich-st., s. e. s., lot No. 241, West Mt. Vernon, 100	$300
Greenwich-st., s. e. s., lot No. 241, West Mt. Vernon, 100x100	1,000
Rye.	
Lot No. 7, map farm of J. H. Finley, 5 acres	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6xabout 60 feet, in first-rate order; situated in 42d-st., near 5th-av.; price, including mirrors, gas fixtures, &c., $30,000; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—Unfurnished, an extra-wide and full-sized house and lot; 125 feet deep, No. 30 Union-square; recently renovated and put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE MARBLE BUILDing, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, lot 37 by about 95 feet, with large and elegant vaults, suitable for a bank and offices, having unobstructed light. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BANKING HOUSE fire proof and complete, situated on Pine-st., near Broadway. Price $400,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUable down town store property, very low for cash, or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BANKING building Nos. 41 and 43 Pine-st., through to William-st., 38 feet front on Pine-st., and 37.6 on William-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOT FOR SALE.—The southeast corner of 5th-av. and 43d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
B. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

KANAWHA COAL LANDS—ON AND near the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in West Virginia, for sale at prices ranging from $5 to $50 per acre, by the New-York Southern Land Company, No. 58 Broadway.

FARMING AND MINERAL LANDS in Virginia and West Virginia for sale, at No. 58 Broadway, by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THIRD Ward, a completely and elegantly-furnished three-story and attic house; will be rented until May 1, to a small private family without young children. Address Box No. 153 New-York Post Office.

SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, AT No. 215 West 36th-st., to rent; just repaired; desirable for nice family. Apply on premises, or to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 26 West 15th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WILL BE rented for $2,500; furniture good, and will be sold at a reduced price. Apply at the Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, corner of 9th-av. and 19th-st. Inquire on the premises of J. M. EDGAR.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Houses and rooms inspected before registering.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PLOT OF EIGHT lots, corner 53th-st. and 1st-av., suitable for lumber or coal yard, &c. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-LOCATED WESTERN land, near railroad, in exchange for first-class farm at Burlington, N. J. Send particulars to E. MORRIS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 66 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

[illegible]
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE LORILLARD ESTATE,

AT

FORDHAM PARK,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION,

WILL BE CONTINUED TO-MORROW, BY

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A Special Train will leave the Harlem Depot at 10½ A. M., to convey purchasers free of expense.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

EVERY LOT TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
227 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH.
BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTER, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.

17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x92 feet.

18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.

SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.; 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Coney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.

PROSPECT-AV., (late Middle-st.)—13 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.

TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO
PROSPECT PARK,
CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD AND THE HORSE RAILROADS,
MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.
THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT, ARE PEREMPTORY,
AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.
60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers,
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTANT SALE OF 100 BROOKLYN LOTS, SITUATED IN THE SEVENTH, EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

Lafayette-av., south side, 300 feet east of Grand-av., 3 lots.

Van Buren-st., north side, 300 feet east of Grand-av., 3 lots.

Also, choice Nineteenth Ward lots on Keap and Hooper sts., between Marcy and Harrison avs.

Also, desirable Eighteenth Ward lots, on Jacob, Ivy, Cooper, Margaretta and Eldert sts.; Johnson, Evergreen and Central avs., and Bushwick-av. Boulevard.

Also, Twenty-first Ward lots, on Chauncey-st.

Terms liberal. Maps now ready at auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR 5TH-AV., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The first-class three-story brick dwelling house, and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from 1st May, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal. Annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Armory-square, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting in part of 93,000 knit shirts, new, together with tents, knapsacks, metallic scales, pick-axes, shovels, spades, blankets, bootees, &c., &c. Also, Quartermaster stores, consisting in part of

10 horses.	9,000 feet oak, ash and hickory lumber.
16 mules.	7,700 feet white pine joist.
27 army wagons.	7,000 feet flooring, new.
100 water buckets.	1,400 lbs. scrap iron.

And numerous other articles.

The attention of farmers and others is called to the very superior quality of the mules offered, being selected animals, and are sold because no longer required.

TERMS—Cash on day of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.
D. G. THOMAS,
Captain, M. S. K., U. S. A.,
Acting Depot Quartermaster.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—IMPORTED CHINA, FANCY GOODS AND CLOCKS.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, No. 427 Broadway, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of
RICH BISQUE FIGURES, ORNAMENTS AND VASES,
GILT AND BRONZE CLOCKS,
ELEGANT CHINA FLOWER VASES,
CHINA COLOGNE, TEA, DINNER, TOILET AND WINE SETS,
silver-plated ware and a large variety of other fancy goods, suitable for holiday presents. Those desiring bargains will do well to attend.

ART SALE.
BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS.
GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

The second and most important sale of high-class WORKS OF ART will take place on the evenings of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3d and 4th of December, when examples of the most eminent artists of the French, German and American schools may be obtained. The above comprise about one hundred and fifty superb paintings, and will be sold without any reserve. On view, with catalogues, day and evening, until sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, will offer at their salesroom, No. 427 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, a large collection of valuable oil paintings, in a variety of subjects, by well-known European masters of the
BELGIUM, FRENCH,
GERMAN AND ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

The trade, private parties and others, making collections, are earnestly invited to this sale, in which also will be found many paintings suitable for holiday presents.

O. H. PIERSON, Navy Yard Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD SALE.—JNO. G. PERZEL & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, (by order of Rear Admiral S. W. GODON, commandant,) large lot condemned and other stores, viz., hemp and Manila rope, tarred rigging, junk, jute, cotton and flax clippings, old iron, wire rope, shakings, gum and leather, leading and suction hose, cooking utensils, life preservers, looking glasses, shovels, spades, marlin spikes, old carpet, oilcloth, dish covers, &c., &c.
O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer,
No. 5 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through HENRY B. HERTS, auctioneer, at No. 3 Howard-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property belonging to the estate of L. & M. GLASER, viz.: A lot of silk and fur hoods, cap linings and trimmings, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.
HENRY RAU, Assignee.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Will sell at 11 o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at No. 27 East Broadway, a large lot of fancy and dry goods and glass cases, being part of the estate of Moses Nelson, bankrupt. RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.
By order CHAS. GERDING, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, AT 10 A. M., AT THE salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves; also rosewood pianos, &c.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ROBERT HAYDOCK & SON will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 6 College-place, French china toys, fancy articles, and a general assortment of holiday goods.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight	$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone	$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins	$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings	$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 21st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 129 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Parlor and bedroom on parlor floor; also third story room to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 268 WEST 42D-ST.—LARGE, BEAUtiful rooms, for families or gentlemen, at Summer prices; all the comforts of a refined home; location, house and table first-class; French and German spoken.

NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, also a single room on the third floor, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references exchanged; breakfast furnished.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORner of Clinton-place.—Fine rooms elegantly furnished, singly or en suite, to let with excellent board, on second and third floors; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING A nicely-furnished room, with closets and all improvements, in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address, with name, T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished family rooms on third and fourth floors; handsome rooms for single gentlemen; house comprises all modern improvements; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 207 EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A large room on third floor, plainly furnished, with board; also, small room on same floor, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; good location and pleasant home; terms reasonable.

NO. 235 WEST 14TH-ST.—A LADY, who has recently taken a fine brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, is prepared to receive families or gentlemen, with board; private table if desired; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only; references required.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARlors with modern conveniences, with or without private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 22 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, together or separately; each $5 per week. Apply at No. 273 West 38th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, two rooms on fourth floor; also, another room. No. 44 West 46th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let an entire floor, en suite or separately, with or without private table; also two rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A LARGE furnished room, with small room, closet, gas, heated; suitable for two gentlemen, gentleman and wife; rent $30 per week.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN University-place and 5th-av.; superior rooms, with board, en suite or singly; terms reasonable; house first class.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; with gas. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., cor. 4th-av.

BOARD ON STUYVESANT PARK.—Pleasant room with first-class board at No. 316 East 15th-st.; reference exchanged.

TWO FLOORS, EN SUITE AND single rooms, with first-class board, at No. 8 East 11th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board; private family.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms and a quiet home may be had by a couple at No. 29 West 18th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway; to let, with board, large handsome room, third floor, No. 150 West 34th-st.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NOS. 279 AND 281 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church, one parlor and bedroom to let, with or without private table.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—PARLOR AND extension room to let furnished; good location for doctor or dentist; reference required.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR to rent, en suite or singly, with or without private table; house first class; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. Call at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—ONE OR TWO desirable rooms to let, with first-class board; references required.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENtlemen. No. 145 East 16th-st.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET, FURnished, No. 36 Bank-st., suitable for a small family.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen, at No. 61 2d-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—DESIRABLE rooms with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN REsiding out of the City wishes to obtain board for his two daughters in a strictly private family; no otherwise need apply; the very best reference given and required. Address A. T. F., No. 27 Mercer-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a second story front room; hot and cold water, gas and fire; not below 14th-st. nor above 23d-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, T., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, MR. LEWIS J. FRANK retires from our firm to-day. The business will be continued, as heretofore, by ALBERT FRANK and GUSTAVUS J. FRANK, under the name of ALBERT FRANK & BRO.
ALBERT FRANK & BROS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between us under the firm names of L. T. SMITH & CO., New-York City, and A. SOLMANS & CO., South Norwalk, Conn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEROY T. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869. ALDEN SOLMANS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY,) DEC. 3,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
MME. BRIOL, IN HER GREAT PART OF LUCREZIA.
First appearance of
MISS JENNY LANDSMAN, AS ORSINO.
REAPPEARANCE AND ENGAGEMENT FOR A FEW NIGHTS OF
SIGNOR A. BERANI AS GENNARO.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI, AS DUKE ALFONSO.
SATURDAY, DEC. 4, AT 1,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
LA SONNAMBULA.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4,
EXTRA NIGHT.
By special arrangement with the Directors of the Academy of Music,
BENEFIT OF THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
WILLIAM TELL.
In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, Ferrari's celebrated comic opera,
PIPELE.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The immensely successful troupe of
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
IN TWO DISTINCT ACTS.
PAULINE HINDLEY
AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS
of the incomparable circus company in varied
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC SCENES.
Admission, 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

NOW OPEN.

SECOND EXHIBITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,
AT THE
EMPIRE RINK BUILDING,
63D-ST. AND 3D-AV.

The largest display of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL POULTRY ever brought together on this Continent.

ALSO,
PIGEONS, CAGE BIRDS, FAWNS, PONIES, DOGS AND PET ANIMALS, OF VARIOUS KINDS.
ILLUSTRATIONS IN ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION, PISCICULTURE, WORKS OF ART, &c., &c., &c.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years half price. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

FREE EXHIBITION
OF
SUPERB PICTURES
AT
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
DAY AND EVENING.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

LECTURES

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The third lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1869, at Steinway Hall. Readings by Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, "AS YOU LIKE IT," "LADY OF THE LAKE," "DAVID COPPERFIELD."

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.
JAMES J. BURNET, Chairman Lecture Committee.
FREDERICK H. GROSZ, Secretary Lecture Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Dedication of their new building THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States; Governor Hoffman, General O. O. Howard, Wm. Adams, D. D., J. B. Kendrick, D. D., J. P. Thompson, D.D., LL.D., S. H. Tyng, D.D., H. B. Ridgeway, D.D., Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., and Thos. De Witt, D.D., are expected to take part in the exercises. Admission to members by ticket.

MEETINGS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The annual meeting of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at the Armory on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 8½ o'clock.
By order JOHN PALMER,
Colonel Commanding.
JOHN S. BUSSING, Adjutant.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. GEORGE PEYTON,
Recording Secy.

REFORM!—SARAH F. NORTON WILL ADdress the Reform Club THIS EVENING at Plimpton Hall, corner of 9th and Stuyvesant sts.

FINE ARTS.

THE FINE ARTS.
A CARD.
"THE RETURN," a beautiful painting by the celebrated MEYER VON BREMEN, just received from the artist, and for sale by
J. P. BEAUMONT,
No. 7 Bond-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

MISS C. MERLE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

YOUNG MEN PREPARED FOR THE schools of Troy and West Point, by RAMON ESTEREZ, Jr., civil engineer, formerly of the School of Mines, Paris; has been for the last seven years a practical professor. Teaches mathematics in all its branches; chemistry, both general and analytical; mineralogy, metallurgy, &c., &c. Address RAMON ESTEREZ, Jr., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY OF GREAT EXPErience, having a few hours disengaged, wishes for some more pupils. Besides French and German she can instruct in all the branches of a good English education; best references given. Please send a note to TEACHER, care of Mr. F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place.

A YOUNG LADY, RESIDING IN THE vicinity of Madison-square, who speaks fluently the French language, is desirous of the society of a well-bred French lady three times weekly at her house in the evening; one who understands music would be desirable. Address M. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

$2.50 WRITING; BOOKKEEPING, arithmetic, spelling, German, French, $5 each. No. 62 Bowery. From Governor King: "Colonel PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and illumination, by a lady artist, at her residence, 29th-st., near Madison-av. Cards at Dechaux's, No. 874 Broadway, and Schaus', No. 749 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

FOR STUDENTS.—A WELL RECOMmended German schoolman wishes to give some private lessons for theology and philology students in the Hebrew and German languages. Attentives are requested to lay down their addresses by cipher, CLERGYMAN, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
MR. HACKETT
AS
FALSTAFF.

EVERY EVENING until further notice will be presented SHAKESPEARE'S Historical Play in five acts, entitled THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.,
in which
MR. HACKETT
will sustain his world-renowned and unequaled personation of
FALSTAFF,
supported by

Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON	as	PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT	as	DAME QUICKLY

and the full strength of the company.

The play is produced with entirely new and appropriate scenery by Witham and assistants. Historically correct Costumes by Mr. Thos. Joyce. New properties, &c., by Deuel and assistants. New machinery by Dunne and assistants.

LAST MATINEE
of "TIME AND THE HOUR,"
on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD, Directress.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
will be presented by general desire, Wallace's grand opera, MARITANA, with a popular cast, efficient orchestra and chorus. FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. Henry Drayton, who will appear in his great creation of MEPHISTOPHELES, in Gounod's FAUST. SATURDAY MATINEE, commencing at 1 o'clock, BOHEMIAN GIRL. SATURDAY NIGHT, FRA DIAVOLO. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, first time in English, Meyerbeer's HUGUENOTS. Box sheet now open.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
FRENCH COMPANY.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, AT 8 P. M.
MAITRE PATHELIN.
Opera bouffe in one act by BAZIN.
LES JURONS DE CADILLAC.
Comedy in one act by L. BRETON
MME. BERTRAND AND MLLE. RATON.
Vaudeville in one act by LAMBERT and THIBOUST.
Box office at the theatre and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNDER the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Every evening at 8. West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
COMPLETE SUCCESS

Of the new Comedies. Daddy Grey and Checkmate, Shortly.	To-night, and Saturday Matinee, with E. L. Davenport, G. Clarke, W. Davidge, D. H. Haskins, Jas. Lewis, Mrs. Chanfrau, Agnes Ethel, Marie Longmore and Mrs. Wilkins. Saturday Night, "Everybody's Friend." "Wives as they Were, Maids as they Are."

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DECEMBER 9.
CONFERENCE ON CHARITY OFFERED
BY REV. PERE HYACINTHE
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Seats (reserved) $2, family circle, $1, to be had at L. Delmonico's, P. Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway, L. Jolly's, No. 828 Broadway.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
DEC. 4.
At 3 o'clock P. M.
Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON..........Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL..........Tenor.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN..........Organist.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
FAT MAN'S ASSOCIATION.
IRVING HALL,
Dec. 20, 1869.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

GRAND MARCH OF THE FAT MEN AT 11½.
Music of the March composed and dedicated to the Association by C. S. Grafulla.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.
For sale at the St. James, Fifth-avenue, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Earle's and Glenham Hotels, at the Revere House, Astor House, Pond & Co.'s music store, and by the members of the Association.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is
NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION
in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed
THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,
a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.
Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
MARTIN & SON'S patent bulged iron frame upright pianos, equal to the best squares for standing in tune and for power and quality of tone. Manufactory No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway.
Upright pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST class pianofortes in this City, with "Patent Agraffe" treble, at low prices, warranted six years. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A RARE CHANCE.—$160—BEAUTIFUL rosewood full 7-octave piano-forte, sweet powerful tone; first-class makers; in perfect order; modern improvements; warranted. No. 28 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
The performance concluded at 10½ P. M.
A BRILLIANT WEEK
of
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

TO-NIGHT, 21st TIME, HOME and A REGULAR FIX.	Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Timony, Miss Green and Miss Clayton.
FRIDAY, 22d TIME, HOME and A REGULAR FIX.	Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Timony, Miss Green and Miss Clayton.
SATURDAY, 3d TIME, HENRY DUNBAR.	The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. Wallack, in the title role, (his original character,) Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, Miss Louisa Moore, Mrs. L. Phillips and Miss Green.
MONDAY, 1st TIME, THE WONDER.	With new and beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments, and a splendid cast. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. J. Williamson, Mr. T. Hield, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Laura Phillips and Miss Fanny Green.
TUESDAY, 1st TIME, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.	With appropriate scenery and appointments, and Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. L. Phillips, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Rowe and Leah.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
YANKEE ROBINSON,
YANKEE ROBINSON,
in his renowned character of
DARIUS DUTTON.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES.
DARIUS DUTTON.
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
On MONDAY, Dec. 6,
will be produced, with entirely new scenery, mechanical effects, and one of the most
COMPLETE AND POWERFUL COMPANIES
ever before assembled in this City,
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
thrilling and popular drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
FIFTH WEEK
of the very successful engagement of
LOTTA.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS
of
FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.
SATURDAY next, LAST FIRE FLY MATINEE.
MONDAY—LOTTA in a drama and other attractions specially arranged and adapted for her.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM & MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 cts.
Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Bears, Hyenas.
At 2 EVERY DAY and at 8 EVERY EVENING.
A Burlesque "KENILWORTH" A Burlesque.
A Burlesque "KENILWORTH" A Burlesque.
Full of music, fun and dances.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

BOWERY THEATRE.
NOW PERFECTED AND READY. FAUSTUS, OR THE DEMON DRACHENFELS. THE TORRES BROTHERS. BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. A FARCE.

TAMMANY.—TO-NIGHT THE HANLON Pantomime, New Novelties, the Great Act, Little Bob, and all the Tammany favorites. Admission 50c. Children, 25c. Matinee Saturdays. Engagement of the Peerless Burlesque Actress and Commedienne, Miss ROSE MASSEY. Miss FANNY HERRING and M. W. FISKE, who will shortly appear in the new Burlesque of BAD DICKEY.
Friday, Dec. 3.—Benefit of the Hanlons.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss BATEMAN as Mary Warner for two nights only—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 3 and 4. The play will be produced under the direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman with new and appropriate scenery, and an unsurpassed cast of characters. Sale of reserved seats will commence at the Academy and No. 112 Broadway on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—BROOKLYN.
SENATOR SUMNER
ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, 1869.

STEINWAY HALL.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER
ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE.

SENATOR SUMNER WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT SPEECH ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1869.
The only occasion on which this speech will be made by him in New-York.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION..........50 cents.
RESERVED SEATS..........25 cents extra.
They may be procured at the box office, Steinway Hall, on and after Monday, Nov. 29.
Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

PROPOSALS.

LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Lumber advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 4th December, 1869, for the undermentioned Lumber, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

579,183 feet, board measure, of Southern Yellow Pine, to be of good quality, free from sap, shakes, and large or dead knots. Straight sides and uniform width and thickness, to wit:

FLOORS.

1,000 pieces 4-in.x15in.x34 ft.; 170,000 ft., and 225,000 ft. 3-in. plank, 10-in. wide, 15 to 25 ft. long, tongued and grooved and worked one side. This Lumber is wanted for immediate use, and deliveries must commence at once from date of order.

500 pieces 4-in.x6-in.x17 ft. 17,000 ft., and 150 pieces 10-in.x12-in.x21 ft., 31,500 ft.

Bidders are required to state the time within which they will deliver this Lumber, which must be prior to the 1st February, 1870.

ROOF.

35 pieces 10-in.x15-in.x70 ft. long, 30,625 ft.

OR,

35 pieces 10-in.x15-in.x53 ft. long, and 35 pieces 10-in.x 15-in.x23 ft. long.

ALSO,

175 pieces 6-in.x10-in.x21 ft., 18,375 ft.; 70 pieces 6-in.x 10-in.x7 ft., 2,450 ft.

70 pieces 10-in.x12-in.x28 ft., 19,600 ft.; 280 pieces 2½-in. x6-in.x19 ft., 6,650 ft.

35 pieces 10-in.x12-in.x21 ft., 7,350 ft.; 280 pieces 2½-in. x6-in.x22 ft., 7,700 ft.

70 pieces 8-in.x10-in.x11 ft., 5,133 ft.; 600 pieces 3-in.x 12-in.x21 ft., 37,800 ft.

Bidders are also required to state the time within which they will deliver the above, if awarded to them, which must be prior to the 1st February, 1870.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of award within the time specified.

Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope as required, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement and blank forms which will be furnished at this office, will not be considered.

Proposals will be opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., on the 4th December, 1869, for supplying
FRESH BEEF
to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood, New-York Harbor, and New-York City. The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the posts above-named free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the Commanding Officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their families, stationed at the aforesaid places or those supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-house Steaks, Standing Ribs or Rib Roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be entered in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M., on the 4th proximo, at which time and place bidders are invited to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed
R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

[illegible]—Robbery [illegible]

Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH CHAPPEL, a boy messenger in the employ of STOUT & DICKINSON, bankers and stock brokers, No. 29 Broad-street, on the second floor, was on his way to bank, and when in Wall-street, between Nassau and Broadway, met with an adventure that has been called a robbery, and of which various accounts are given. It is certain that the boy had upon his person, in a satchel fastened to his waist, some $30,000 in checks and securities, and a large amount in gold. No person has been found who saw him assaulted; but he was found insensible in the street, with a severe cut, as from falling, or as if made by some blunt instrument, upon his forehead, and being taken to the office of his employers, it was discovered that $160 in gold was missing. It must be added that the Police know nothing whatever of this transaction, as all knowledge of it was denied both at the Central Office and the First Precinct Police Station.

Another robbery occurred in the same vicinity at about the same time, of which the Police are likewise ignorant. A sneak thief entered a jewelry establishment corner of Maiden-lane and Nassau street, and managed to become possessed of diamonds valued at $1,000, with which he escaped. The losers have not reported the case to the Central Detective Office.

Alumni Dinner of the Chi Psi Fraternity.

The resident graduates of this long-established college secret society sat down to an elegant repast at the Astor House last evening. When the cloth was removed, toasts were proposed as follows:

"The Chi Psi Fraternity."—Responded to by J. B. RUGGLES, Class of '49, "Union."

"The Memory of our Departed Brethren."—Drank standing and in silence.

"Our Parent Chapter, Union."—Responded to by Hon. R. L. SEELEY, Class of '43, Union. He was glad to recall some of his college reminiscences, and at this late day they seemed to be of the most enjoyable kind, but he hoped to be pardoned if he recalled some of the most vivid. His college experience was intimately interwoven with his society relationship.

"Our First-born Chapter, Williams." W. J. PRENTICE responded. A member of a college society, he said, could alone appreciate the joys of college life. He recalled the great number of brothers that had been admitted to this time-honored fraternity. Proud was he to respond to the Alpha Theta Chapter of Chi Psi. The scenery of Williams, its hills and valleys could never be forgotten. It was the custom of the Celestial Empire to never lose sight of its benefactors, and he would propose a thought of their founders.

Song—"'Tis a way we have at Old Williams."

In the list of chapters printed on the bill of fare were enumerated those at Union, Williams, Middleburg, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Hamilton, Michigan, Columbia, Princeton, University of North Carolina, College of New-York, Freeman University, South Carolina College, University of Mississippi, Brown University, Amherst and Cornell University.

Letters of regrets were read from Judge EARL, Rev. EVERARD KEMPSHALL and numerous others.

A permanent organization was effected, and the members parted with the pleasantest recollection of their first Alumni dinner.

The Fourth Judicial District—Indorsement of a Republican in Strange Quarters.

The *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, the leading German Democratic paper of this City, in its yesterday's issue contains the following remarks relating to the Civil Justiceship of the Fourth District:

"Mr. WILLIAM HENRY KIRCHEIS, by the desire of a large number of citizens of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, besides several political associations, has consented to become a candidate for Civil Justice of the Fourth Judicial District. Mr. W. H. KIRCHEIS is a lawyer of extensive experience, who by industry, promptness and perseverance has gained the highest renown among his fellow-citizens and who possesses all those qualifications which are requisite for a satisfactory performance of the duties of a civil judge. Even the most zealous friends of the candidate nominated by the Tammany Hall organization for this district—Mr. ANTHONY HARTMAN—cannot say as much for their man, on the contrary they must admit that their candidate is an entirely unfit person for this office. It is to be hoped, that Mr. KIRCHEIS, notwithstanding the power of the party machine opposing him, will successfully come out of the campaign. If the citizens of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards want to defend and protect their interests in a case where the same are most deeply concerned, they can do so by a zealous and unanimous support of Mr. W. H. KIRCHEIS for the office of Civil Justice of the Fourth District."

Mr. KIRCHEIS is the Republican candidate for the office, and is being firmly supported.

The Lord Industrial School.

The trustees and friends of the Lord Industrial School met yesterday, at No. 207 Greenwich-street, where they have fitted up a large and beautiful schoolroom for poor children, and also a free reading room for workingmen. The chair was occupied by Mr. STEWART BROWN, and on the platform, besides a number of ladies, were Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Rev. C. L. BRACE, Messrs. G. DE FOREST LORD, JERARD FOSTER, J. CROSBY BROWN, G. CABOT WARD, and others. The children went through a number of readings and recitations in a very creditable manner, and sang several pieces with excellent taste. Mr. D. E. HAWLEY, the treasurer, of the school, gave a brief account of its financial condition and prospects, and Rev. Dr. HALL gave an admirable address to the children. The manner in which the scholars acquitted themselves reflects much credit upon Miss FLAGG, the Principal of the school, and her associate teachers. It is impossible to estimate the benefits of this school upon the poor children of the ward; the ignorant are taught, the hungry fed and the naked clothed, and the good work commends itself to the continued patronage of the benevolent gentlemen who have hitherto maintained it.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A sweepstakes trot for $300, mile heats, best three in five, came off yesterday on the Fashion Course, L. I., between BEN. DANIELS' s. m. *Village Girl*, to wagon; J. MURPHY'S b. m. *Lady Murphy*, in harness, and Dr. OGLE'S b. g. *Red Rover*, in harness. The day was fine, the attendance large, but the track very heavy. *Village Girl* was made the favorite at $100 to $50 before the race commenced, and even after she lost the first heat, which *Lady Murphy* won in 2:49½, the same odds were bet that she won. Breaking badly in the second heat, the favorite came in last, *Lady Murphy* again winning the heat in 2:46; *Red Rover* second to her in both. The friends of *Village Girl* did not desert her, but still backed her at even against the field, thinking that she had dropped the first two heats. She won the third heat by half a length from *Lady Murphy* in 2:47, and the betting became $100 to $70 on her winning the race. In the fourth heat she outtrotted both her opponents until entering the homestretch, when she tired and began to quit at every stride, leaving *Red Rover* and *Lady Murphy* to contest the heat between them. *Lady Murphy* won the heat by a neck in the last stride, and took the race and money. Time—2:47.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Dec. 1.—Sweepstakes, $300; mile heats.

J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Murphy, in harness	1	1	2	1
B. Daniel's r. m. Village Girl, to wagon	3	3	1	3
R. Ogle's b. g. Red Rover, in harness	2	2	3	2

Time—2:49½, 2:46, 2:47, 2:47.

Rev. Horace Cook on "Men of Wit."

A lecture was delivered at the Seventh-street Church last evening by Rev. HORACE COOK on "Men of Wit." Laughter, he said, was one of the best sanitary agents known to the Medical Faculty, and was withal an indication of intellectual vigor and moral soundness. Men of wit have been of great service in society, and in church and State by their power of making vanity ridiculous, pretention contemptible, and vicious practices the object of public scorn. The lecturer then proceeded to sketch some of the most famous wits of modern times, and amused the audience with their choicest sayings.

New-York Liberal Club—Tin in California—The Cardiff Giant, and Corrupt Political Practices.

The seventh regular meeting of the New-York Liberal Club was held last evening at No. 29 Third-avenue, Mr. HENRY WERLE presiding. Captain CHAS. B. DAHLGREN, of White Pine, Nevada, and Mr. L. T. CZAPKAY, M. D., were elected honorary members.

A letter was read from Professor ROESSLER, Washington, in relation to the discovery of tin at San Jacinto, Cal., a discovery which he considered of the highest importance. Another letter was read from Professor ROESSLER in reference to the Cardiff giant, denying the possibility of the flesh and muscles of a human body turning into stone.

Mr. DANIEL LYDDY continued the discussion, opened at a previous meeting, on the best means of preventing corrupt political practices—a subject on which Professor LEVEASON had read a paper. Mr. LYDDY likened the proper discharge of a man's duties as citizen, and the purity of the ballot-box, with their beneficial effects on public institutions, to the infusion into the lungs of pure blood, thus giving new beauty to the entire system. He treated at considerable length on the effect of giving the franchise to all classes, and dwelt forcibly on the necessity of eternal vigilance and activity in rousing dormant energies, and impressing on the people the necessity of activity in the exercise of their rights. He contended that suffrage being nat-

[illegible] After some further discussion on the subject, the Chairman announced that at the meeting next Wednesday, Captain DAHLGREN, son of the Admiral, would lecture on "Nevada and her Mines."

Heavy Verdict Against the Erie Railway Company.

The case of ARTHUR C. BIGELOW, by his Guardian, against the Erie Railway Company, was tried in the Supreme Court, Orange County Circuit, before J. F. BARNARD, Justice, and a Jury, Tuesday. This suit arose out of the Carr's Rock disaster, in April, 1868. The plaintiff, who is of the age of 8 years, was riding in the rear sleeping car when the train ran off the track and was precipitated down a very steep embankment, thrown out of the car and badly bruised upon the head and body. Although none of his bones were broken, it was claimed that his intellect was impaired and that his memory was greatly injured. The defendants denied that they were guilty of negligence or that the plaintiff was seriously or permanently injured, and as a special defence defendants alleged a statute of the State of Pennsylvania which limits the amount of recovery in all actions against common carriers to $3,000. Judge BARNARD held that the statue had no extra territorial effect, and the jury after a short absence rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff, assessing his damages at $15,000.

Father Hyacinthe's Lecture.

At a meeting of the French Benevolent Society, on Tuesday, the report of the Committee intrusted with the arrangements relative to the lecture to be delivered by Father HYACINTHE for the benefit of the Society was read, and it was proposed to fix the price of seats at $10 and at $5, according to location; but at the suggestion of a member of the Committee, who stated that Father HYACINTHE desired the tickets to be placed at the ordinary price, it was determined that the price of tickets should be $2 for reserved seats and $1 for all others, and that in order to prevent any speculation in tickets, the Committee would themselves be intrusted with the sale of them.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

New-York.

Rev. WM. C. VAN METER, well known as the Superintendent of the Howard Mission School, sailed for Europe yesteday, in the steamer *Minnesota*, accompanied by his wife, in the hope of reinstating his health, which has been seriously affected by a fall received last Spring. He took leave of the school, at the Mission building, in the New Bowery, in the morning, and was accompanied to the vessel by several of the children and teachers, where an affectionate farewell took place, accompanied by mutual good wishes and kind remembrances.

Mr. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor of the Park-avenue Hotel, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street, gave the "second sociable of the season" last evening. The dance was enjoyed by a select company of guests.

During the severe storm Tuesday night, the steamer *Drew*, of the People's Line, was obliged, for safety, to come to anchor opposite Esopus Meadows, near Kingston. After anchoring, the boat was driven ashore by the force of the storm, which raged with fearful violence about 11 o'clock. Efforts were made by the steamer *Silas O. Pierce* to haul her into deep water, which failed. It was not until nearly daylight that she was able to move. The *Drew* did not reach her dock at the foot of Canal-street, until nearly noon yesterday.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce which will be held at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street, the report of the Special Committee on the subject of the "Decline of American Commerce, and the Remedies the Chamber would recommend to Congress," will be submitted and action will be taken thereon.

A dinner was given to Colonel GEORGE H. BUTLER by several members of the newspaper and theatrical professions at the Astor House, last evening, on the occasion of his departure to India as Consul-General. Messrs. EDWARD H. HOUSE, WILLIAM STUART, WILLIAM WINTER, CHANDOS FULTON, STETSON, and other gentlemen were present.

The New-York Fruit Growers' Club still lives, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. This afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Col. J. D. WILLIAMSON and General IMBODEN will deliver addresses on topics of interest. Mr. SERENO EDWARDS TODD is authority for saying that the Club is a success financially and otherwise.

The ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Seamen's Church of Our Saviour opened a fair last evening at the Mission Rooms, No. 34 Pike-street, to continue three days. There is a most inviting array of goods on the many tables. The "Kentucky Giant" will pay a visit to the fair to-morrow evening.

The Masonic Grand Secretary, Dr. J. M. AUSTIN, thinks that his sentiments with regard to the importance of public opinion and the favor of the press were misunderstood and misrepresented by the TIMES reporter, and declares that he has the highest respect for the public Press, and would be glad to serve it to the extent of his ability at any time.

The Board of Excise yesterday revoked the license of JOHN WILNER, lager beer saloon keeper, No. 112 Second-street, after a trial of the charge against him of having kept his place open on Sunday, Nov. 14. Similar charges were made against FRANK KEPLER, No. 516 East Twelfth-street, and JAS. SPOFFORD, No. 165 East Houston-street, but their licenses were not revoked.

The demand of the residents of Harlem for an increase of traveling facility to and from that part of the City, is being complied with. Rails for horse cars have been laid in Madison-avenue as high up as Forty-seventh-street. The line will be continued to Harlem.

ROBERT CABLE, an employe of the Erie Railway Company, who was injured several days ago at Port Jervis while coupling cars, died yesterday at the Duane-street Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday, at the Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, over the remains of an inmate of the institution named JOHANNA ZIMMERMAN, a native of Germany, aged 42 years, who it was found had committed suicide by drowning herself in the bathroom.

The grand mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers, which was to have taken place to-morrow evening, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 8th inst. Some of the most prominent speakers of this City, whose names will be announced in a few days, have promised to assist at the meeting.

JOHN J. ECKEL is lying very ill in the State Prison, where he is confined under the conviction for violating the Internal Revenue laws. He is not expected to recover.

MARY GRAHAM, a native of England and homeless, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by jumping from the Hunter's Point ferry-boat in midstream. She was rescued by the deck hands, and, being brought to the New-York side, was taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station House, where she was properly cared for. She gave as a reason for the act that her husband had left her and that she was friendless.

An unknown woman yesterday fell into the East River at James-slip, and although promptly rescued from the water, was found to be dead when taken to the Oak-street Police Station. She was dressed in a dark striped calico dress, red skirt, white stockings, light sack and leather shoes. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held to-day.

JAS. QUINN, a native of Ireland, 31 years of age, who lived at No. 11 Elizabeth-street, yesterday fell over the bannisters at his residence, breaking his back, from the effects of which he soon died. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held.

LAURENCE LEE, 9 years of age, living at No. 403 Tenth-avenue, while gathering wood yesterday at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, fell between the dock and a boat, and was seriously injured. He was taken home by the Police.

A keresene lamp exploded last evening on the third floor of No. 56 Park-street, occupied by MARTIN KELLY, setting fire to the premises, but the flames were quickly extinguished and but little damage done.

The report of the Warden of Bellevue Hospital for November sets forth the following: Patients remaining in Hospital Oct. 31, 601; admitted, 499; births, 33; total, 1,133. Discharged, 431; deaths, 69; total, 500. Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 333. During the same period there were eight bodies brought to the Morgue, of which four were recognized and taken away by friends; the others were buried by the Commissioners of Public Charities.

The article on the Schoeppe case, published in yesterday's TIMES, contained by a misprint in lieu of the words "*mucous* fluids" the words "*nervous* fluids."

Brooklyn.

About 11:30 o'clock on Tuesday night last fire was discovered issuing from the second story of the house occupied by GEORGE GRALL, harness maker, and JULIUS SHWITHER, at Cypress Hill. The flames spread with such rapidity that before they could be subdued the large double house of which this was a part was entirely destroyed. The East New-York Fire Department was on hand, but could do little to save the property. The loss of GRALL was $800, and that of SHWIHER $900, fully insured in the Germania Fire Insurance Company. The building was owned by Mr. ELLIS, of New-York City, and was insured in the Hanover Insurance Company for $2,700. The origin of the fire was unknown.

MARY SOLOMAN was arrested by Sergeant CRAFTS, of the Forty-second Precinct, yesterday, on suspicion of being concerned in a grand larceny, having, at the time of her arrest, in her

[illegible] jewelry store, [illegible] pawn the stock remaining. Mr. PRESLEY, pawnbroker, in Front, near Main-street, informed the Police of the woman's movements, hence her arrest.

At the Wall-street ferry wharf, Brooklyn, is lying the new clipper ship *Glory of the Seas*, built by Mr. DONALD MCKAY. She is 300 feet long, has 44 feet breadth of beam, and 28 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She is of 2,102 tons register, with capacity to carry double that amount of California freight. The *Glory of the Seas* is considered one of the handsomest clipper ships ever built by Mr. MCKAY.

The corner stone of the new Myrtle-avenue Mission Chapel, located on Hudson-avenue, near Myrtle, was laid yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. EDDY, of the Reformed Church on the Heights, and Rev. Mr. POWERS, of the Elm-place Congregational Church, took part in the exercises. The building will be of brick, with brown-stone trimmings; it will be fifty feet front by seventy-five feet in depth, and is expected to be finished by next April. It will seat 650 persons.

The bazaar for the benefit of St. Ann's Parish, on the Heights, is to open in the spacious hall under St. Ann's Church, corner of Livingston and Clinton streets, next Tuesday evening. It will continue for at least one week, from noon each day until 10 o'clock P. M. A *Bazaar Bulletin* will be issued daily, and the vocal and instrumental music will be of the highest order.

CHARLES COOPER, and his brother EDWARD, got into a drunken row in a place in Van Brunt-street, near Tremont-street, when CHARLES received a severe stab in his hand, with a carving knife wielded by EDWARD.

One of the most brilliant Fairs of the season is that now in progress at the Academy of Music, in behalf of the Industrial School Association.

CLIN & BROTHERS' butchers' shop, No. 112 Fulton-avenue, was broken into by burglars yesterday morning, and articles were taken away of the value of $64.

Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, will lecture on "Clear Grit," in the Church of the Savior, Pierrepont-street, this evening.

Two City Railroad turnouts are being laid near the City Hall—one on Court-street and the other on Fulton-street, where cars are to be kept in waiting for church and theatre-goers, and where cars can be massed for picnic parties.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. D. L. VOORHIES, a well-known builder, was held yesterday. It appears that his liabilities amount to about $200,000.

WILLIAM J. FISHER, the lawyer who is now awaiting trial on charges of perjury, and other offences, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

OWEN HAND, the murderer of JAMES O'DONNELL, who was to have been hanged to-morrow, has been respited until the 17th inst.

Westchester County.

As the State Engineer has definitely established the boundary line between New-Rochelle and Pelham, according to the surveys made by AUGUSTUS GRAHAM, Colonial Engineer and Surveyor in 1703, it is expected that he will also rely upon the same authority in defining the boundary line between East Chester and New-Rochelle, in which case a large slice of East Chester, in the upper part of that township, including the famous marble quarries of Tuckahoe, will be transferred to New-Rochelle, Mr. GRAHAM making the Bronx River the western boundary line of New-Rochelle in that locality.

The Trustees of White Plains are taking the necessary steps for the erection of a commodious and handsome town hall, nearly opposite the Court House. It is to be forty-six feet wide by sixty-six feet deep, three stories high with Mansard or French roof. On the ground floor, the firemen will have their engine house and truck house. A Justice's Court room will also be located on the ground floor. A public hall and accommodations for Town Clerk will be on the second floor, while the upper story will probably be leased for a Masonic lodge room.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Bronxdale was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of all the carpet from the aisles. This is the third time that the church has been robbed within the last six months.

Rev. Dr. TIFFANY, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will deliver his interesting lecture on "Sham and Shoddy," in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marmoraneck, on Friday, for the benefit of a charitable object connected with the Society.

When the erection of the new Court House at White Plains was commenced, many residents of the county complained that the projectors were crazy in building so extensive a structure. Instead of being as large again as necessary, as was predicted, it is found not to be half large enough for the proper accommodation of the county officials, and for prison purposes. It was proposed yesterday to erect an addition to the county buildings, for the use of the County Clerk and his assistants, at an expense not exceeding $10,000.

The Teachers' Institute of Westchester County, which has been in session at Lafayette Hall, White Plains, for about ten days, will adjourn to-morrow afternoon. The exercises have been very interesting and instructive to the teachers in attendance.

The Board of Town Auditors of West Farms have appointed Mr. D. R. SHIEL a Justice of the Peace, in place of CHARLES H. HINNAN, Esq., deceased.

A pianoforte of fine tone has been provided for the public schools at West Farms, and occasioned great rejoicing among the scholars.

GEO. SHEPHERD, cook of the propeller *Hamlet*, lying at Yonkers, fell overboard and was drowned yesterday. The body was recovered.

New-Jersey.

Justice GREEN, of East Newark, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of JAMES PARKER, the conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad, upon whose train PATRICK LANE was riding on Monday evening, before he was drowned at Hackensack bridge. PARKER has been suspended from duty to await the result of investigations.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association have awarded to Mr. E. J. KIESLING, of Newark, for the sum of $14,000 the contract for erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Passaic County who perished during the late struggle. The contract requires the completion of the work by the 1st of next October. Four bronze twelve-pounders and twenty balls, shipped from Governor's Island, and to be used in decorating the base, have already arrived in Paterson.

DANIEL LONG and GEORGE SCHNEIDER were arrested in Hudson City, yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of having broken open the Reform Dutch Church, in Newark. A Bible, communion service, and other articles, were stolen. The parties were held for examination by Recorder ALDRIDGE. They are also supposed to have been concerned in a series of burglaries committed in Essex and Union Counties last Summer. Goods valued at $1,000, supposed to have been stolen, were found in their possession.

MICHAEL WALDMAN was held for trial by Justice MILLS, at Newark, yesterday, upon a charge of attempted murder. He is said to have made two attempts to shoot his wife for alleged infidelity. His suspicions were aroused by the statements of some drunken companions.

JOHN ONDERDONK was arrested at Newark yesterday, charged with having robbed the house of JAMES P. MERSHON at Littleton of some diamonds and other valuable jewels, a number of rare coins and a quantity of clothing.

It is stated that a majority of the property owners of Woodside have given their consent to the bonding of the township to the amount of $100,000 to aid the Midland Railroad.

On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the house occupied by W. MOCROFT, on Gardener-avenue, Bergen City. The house was burned to the ground. The larger part of the furniture was saved by the efforts of the firemen. The building was owned by Mr. KREINER, whose loss is estimated at $5,000. Insurance, $2,000.

PETER J. ANDREWS, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Road, was killed in Phillipsburg on Sunday. In attempting to uncouple the train he fell upon the track, and was run over by thirty cars.

A German woman, whose name is unknown, was struck by a locomotive at Westfield yesterday, receiving injuries which may terminate fatally.

City Marshal ELLIS, of Jersey City, reports 106 commitments to the City Prison during the month of November.

WILLIAM COLRAIN, one of the men who struck Conductor GAFFNEY, of the Bergen City line of cars, with a stone on Sunday night, was arrested on Tuesday night on an Erie Railway train at the west end of the tunnel.

Work upon the Grand-street sewer at Bergen was stopped again yesterday in obedience to an injunction issued by Chancellor ZABRISKIE.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 1—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 84⅛, for the issue of 1862, and 83⅞ for the issue of 1865; Ten-forties, 80¼. Erie Railway Shares, 20⅞; Illinois Centrals, 99; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens buoyant; Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 29th ult., since the last report, (according to private advices,) have been 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Tallow, 46s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Sugar quiet. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¼d. ⅌ gallon. Turpentine, 28s. 9d.@29s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 1—1 P. M.—Consols for account, 92⅞ ex-dividend. American securities quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 85⅛ for the issue of 1867; Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 21.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, [illegible]

[illegible] ⅌ cwt. Beef, [illegible] for new extra prime Mess.

[illegible], Dec. 1—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at [illegible] for money, and 92⅞, ex-dividend, for the account. American Securities closed firm; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¾; 1865, old, 83⅞; [illegible] Ten-forties, 80½. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 21; Illinois Centrals, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Upland, 12d.@12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.@12½d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for European.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¾d.@1s. 7d. ⅌ gallon.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 71f. [illegible]

HAVRE, Dec. 1.—Cotton opened firm at 135f. on spot, and 134½f. afloat, and closed active for both; Tres Ordinaire, 135f., afloat.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1.—United States Five-twenties opened firm at 90¾, and closed quiet at 90⅞@90½.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Exchange on London, 14@14½ ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 1½@2 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, short sight, in gold, 5@6 ⅌ cent. premium; sixty days' sight, in currency, 16 ⅌ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—EXCHANGE, 1 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount buying, and par selling. FLOUR dull at $2 75@$5 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at 91½c.@92c.; No. 2 at 88½c.@89½c.; in the afternoon the market was dull with sales of No. 2 at 89½c.@90c., cash, and seller December. CORN firmer at 80c.@81½c. for No. 1, and 80½c. for No. 2. OATS steady and quiet; No. 2, 41½c.@42c., cash. RYE active and firmer at 74½c.@75c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 85c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at 95c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $29 50. LARD steady and firm at 17½c.@18c.; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Short Rib Middles, 14½c.@14¾c.; Short Clear do., 15½c. Green HAMS, 14¼c. Dressed HOGS active and firmer at $11 75@$12 25. Live HOGS active, firmer and higher at $9 35@$9 75 for fair to Medium, and $10 35@$10 50 for Extra to Prime. CATTLE quiet and firmer at $3@$4 50 for common to good Cows, and $6 25@$7 25 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 1,100 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 223,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 20,000 bushels. FLOUR nominally unchanged and inactive. WHEAT quiet; sales 6,000 bushels best No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 16; 1,200 bushels No. 3 Chicago at 90c. CORN dull; car lots and small parcels, 99c.@$1. OATS inactive and nominal; quoted at 52c. RYE nominal. BARLEY inactive; offered at 90c.@$1, according to quality. PEAS offered at 95c.@$1; no demand. PORK steady, at $32. LARD steady, at 18½c. HIGHWINES dull; held at $1 02@$1 03. CATTLE—Receipts 3,000 head; market active and ¼c.@½c. higher; sales 600 head Common to Good at $5 50@$7; Ordinary to Fair $7 25@$7 50; Good to Extra firm and nominal at $8@$8 50. HOGS—Receipts very light; market firm and active, at $9 50@$10 50. SHEEP dull, inactive and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. COTTON firm; Middling, 24c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; the receipts were light and sales 64 hhds. WHISKY dull at $1. PORK held at $31 50; there was no demand. LARD held at 17¾c.@18¼c. for steam and kettle, with no sales. Bulk MEATS held at 12½c. for Shoulders and 16c.@16½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides, with no sales. Sugar-cured HAMS in moderate jobbing demand at $21@$22. Live HOGS active; all were sold at $10@$10 60; extra at $10 75; country operators were the chief buyers; receipts, 4,500 head. Green MEATS sold at 11½c.@14½c. for Shoulders and Sides; the demand fell off toward the close. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 off buying.

OSWEGO, Dec. 1.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 50 for Amber Winter, $7 for White, $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. CORN steady; sales car lots at $1 08. BARLEY nominally unchanged; sales, Up Lake Canada at $1 04@$1 05; Bay Quinte, $1 20. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 78c. Lake IMPORTS—61,000 bushels Wheat, 20,800 bushels Corn. Canal EXPORTS—17,200 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Barley, 8,400 bushels Peas.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—For WHEAT there is rather an increased inquiry for home milling and shipment South and East; Amber rules rather firmer and may be quoted at $1 35@$1 40; No. 1 and 2 White Michigan and State at $1 45@$1 50, and Diehl at $1 70@$1 75, the latter for choice and selected. There is considerable inquiry for RYE at $1 05. Holders of CORN advanced their prices to $1 14, which buyers refused to pay; subsequently sales of 4,000 bushels were made at $1 13, at which the market closed firm. BARLEY rather slow; malsters have good stocks in; two-rowed State may be quoted at 78c.@$1 10 for Rejected, and Nos. 2 and 1 rowed State at $1 98@$1 25, and Canada West at $1 18@$1 26.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON heavy at 23c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer but unchanged. CORN dull; Yellow and White, in bulk, 78c.; new White, sacked, 80c.@85c.; old Mixed, 93c.; do. White, 97½c.@$1c. OATS and BARLEY unchanged. RYE advancing; sales at 82c. WHISKY steady at $1. PORK dull at $29 50. Dry Salt MEATS dull at 12½c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Choice old Shoulders, 16½c.@16½c.; new Sides, 19c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c. LARD quiet. CATTLE steady at $3@$6. Live HOGS firm; Light to Good, $9@$9 50; Choice to Extra, $9 75@$10 12½. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Hogs, 4,200 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—COTTON sells slowly; Middling Uplands, 25c.; Middling Gulf, 25½c. CLOVERSEED in good demand at $8 37½@$8 50. FLAXSEED, $2 30@$2 35. BARK firm; No. 1 Quercitron, $32 50. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 44@$5 62½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6 62½; Ohio do., $6@$6 50; Fancy, $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull and weak; Red, $1 30@$1 35. RYE, $1 10@$1 12. CORN steady; Old Yellow, $1 10@$1 12; New unchanged. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM feverish; Crude, 24c.; Refined, 30c.@30½c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS inactive. WHISKY unsettled; ranges from $1 04@$1 05.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—COTTON very firm; Low Middling, 24½c. FLOUR in good demand; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 12½; do. Extra, $5 25@$6 25; do. Family, $6 25@$7 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 12½; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7. WHEAT active; Prime to Choice Red, $1 25@$1 40. CORN dull, closing heavy; White, 90c.@95c.; Yellow, 95c.@98c. OATS dull at 56c.@57c. RYE dull at $1@$1 05. Mess PORK quiet at $33. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c. HAMS, 21c. LARD quiet at 19c. WHISKY weak, but scarce, at $1 05@$1 06.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 22½c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN firm at 80c. OATS quiet at 50c. Live HOGS quiet at $9 25@$10 25, gross. TOBACCO steady; sales 59 hhds. new and old, at $7 for Lugs, and $9 50@$13 50 for good Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $32. BACON—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 18½c. WHISKY firm; free, $1.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 29; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 do. held at $1 09½c. CORN firmer; sales of No. 1 at 93c. OATS quiet but better; sales of No. 1 at 52c. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at 91½c. for No. 1, and 88½c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 41c. for No. 2. CORN unchanged. Dressed HOGS firm at $11 75@$12. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—COTTON firmer and held at 24c.; receipts, 1,184 bales; exports, 880 bales. CORN, 90c. OATS, 58c.@60c. FLOUR steady. Bulk SIDES, 17½c.@18c. BACON—Sides, 21c.; Shoulders, 17c. PORK, $32 50.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 12@$1 13. CORN quiet and nominally unchanged. OATS heavy and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—WHEAT declining; Extra White, $1 25; No. 1 do., $1 11@$1 12½. OATS, 50c.@52c. BARLEY, $1 80 ⅌ cental. Dressed HOGS quiet at $11 25@$12 12.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 1.—COTTON was in good demand, closing at the outside figures; sales, 2,600 bales part yesterday; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 1,900 bales; exports, 701 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1.—COTTON closed ¼c.@½c. better; sales, 500 bales; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.; receipts, 1,333 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,305 bales; coastwise, 211 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull at 40c. RESIN firm at $1 60 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 75@$1 90. TAR steady at $2 05. COTTON firmer at 23¼c.@23¾c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—COTTON closed buoyant and advancing; sales, 1,067 bales; receipts, 1,140 bales; Middling, 23¼c.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 1.—COTTON closed firm; receipts, 1,492 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,100 bales; sales, 200 bales; Low Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—COTTON closed firm, with an upward tendency; receipts, 2,897 bales; exports, 537 bales; sales, 800 bales; Middling, 24c.

[Advertisement.]

When Fashion from her lofty height
Unfurled her banners to the air,
She said to KNOX, her banner knight,
"I leave these banners in your care."
As standard bearer, KNOX, for years
Has borne her colors—Fashion's own—
And not a hatter, far or near,
But that has tried to pull them down.
In vain! these colors now wave at
212 Broadway—go, buy a hat.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Dec. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Dec. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 4	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Columbia	Dec. 2	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Dec. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
City of Mexico	Dec. 4	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Nassau, N. P., Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by [illegible]

[illegible]

DEC. 1.—*In steamship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—L. D. [illegible]well, H. W. Sharpless, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], H. Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, [illegible] J. Douglas, F. W. Mass, Mr. and Mrs. Gryden, 3 children and 2 servants, C. Mason, G. Mason, H. Barksdale, James Watt, Mrs. M. J. McBride and son, F. R. Sturgis.

DEC. 1.—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Boston, G. A. Osburn, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Miss Anna and Kate Johnson, Chas. Magary, Mrs. Levi and infant, Dr. Gullan, Rev. W. C. Van Meter and lady, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Booth, 3 children and nurse, F. E. Seffkin, Dr. F. Foster Jenkins, Mrs. Foster Jenkins, 2 children and nurse.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 1.—*In steamship Eagle, from Havana.*—Mrs. Marcisa Deop and 4 children, F. A. Durper, Jose M. Chambaceja, Rafael A. R. Giniar, Hon. W. D. Godfrey, R. H. Francisco, Campos Torris, J. Van Amburg, Udolfo Navartte.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon rises. 5 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 40 | Gov. Island. 7 30 | Hell Gate.. 9 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Borussia, (N. G.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Mary M., Ingraham, Wilmington, Del.; Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Valley City, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown.

Ship Alex. Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Atalanta, (Br.,) Henry, Glasgow, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Fred. Bliss, Sherman, Lisbon, R. P. Buck & Co.; Potosi, (Br.,) Coffill, Genoa, H. Baetjer; San Carlos, Parker, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Eaglet, (Br.,) Tooker, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacao, Theo. Foulke; Aruba, (Br.,) Boggs, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Walrus, (Br.,) Durgan, Harbor Grace, N. F., R. P. Currie.

Schooners Campbell, Smith, Nassau, Thayer & Sargent; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pilot's Bride, Blatchford, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; D. Williams, Robinson, Baltimore, H. P. Brown & Co.; Wave, Falkingham, Plymouth, Mass.; Ellen Louisa, Hawkins, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Canal boat J. B. Griswold, Hendrickson, South Amboy.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Nov. 29, lat. 31 59, lon. 78 29, exchanged signals with schr. N. A. Van Buren, bound N.; 30th, lat. 35 43, lon. 75 04, passed bark Albert, bound N.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Fanita, Johnson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Winged Hunter, (of Boston,) Small, Calcutta Aug. 15, and Sands Head 18th, with mdse. to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage; passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 10; crossed the equator Nov. 5, in lon. 39.

Bark E. Hill, (of Jamaica,) Haddock, Malaga, via Gibraltar 37 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to A. Jacquemot. Experienced fresh easterly winds from Gibraltar to lon. 55, from thence heavy westerly gales, during which lost and split several sails; Nov. 27, passed a bark with mainmast-head gone, and also mizzen topmast and fore topgallant-mast, steering N. W.; 30th, passed bark Golden Lead, steering N. E.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Jenssen, Dublin 30 ds., in ballast to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Smyrniot, McKay, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Stella, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Philip Dater—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator Oct. 23, in lon. 38, and has been 8 ds. north of Bermuda, with strong westerly gales, during which lost and split sails.

Brig Kate Forester, Bennett, Millbridge, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Ford, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with schr. Vesta, for New-York.

Schr. Maggie, (of Ginsboro, N. S.,) Reddy, Halifax 16 ds., with fish and oil to Thos. Whitman & Bro.—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Ann E. Safford, Ball, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. Ryan, Sheffield, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. G. Stancliff, McLean, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. James Neilson, Macomber, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Weeks, Woods' Landing, for Wareham.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John S. Draper, Dennis, Philadelphia, for Wareham.

Schr. Sarah Underhill, Warren, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Amelia Carroll, Knight, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. J. C. Crowell, Halsey, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Northern Light, Plummer, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Cora Nash, (new,) Coffin, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Montana, White, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hannah D. Chase, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Henry Hartean, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Swaine, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Miracle, Stillwell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ida, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Shamrock, Boyd, Portchester.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. L. A. Tolies, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. E. J. Hearty, Merritt, Boston.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Brown, Greenwich.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship Java and Idaho, for Liverpool; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; ship Casilda, for Bristol.

Below.

Bark Amykos, (Norw.,) 62 ds. from Cardiff.

Schr. Matilda, (Br.,) from Carthagena.

Bark Carib, Jayne, from St. Croix. All by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Bark Highland Mary, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Leith Oct. 18, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored on the Bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ship John Harvey, from Trapani; barks Conrad, from Valparaiso, via Falkland Islands; Julia, from Port-au-Prince; brig Abbie, from Goriawes; schrs. Darius Eddy, from New-York; Wm. McLoon, from New-York; Couvog, from New-York; steamship Catherine whiting, from New-York; brig M. C. Roosevelt, from Charleston.

Sld. steamer Samaria, for New-York.

At Port Stanley, Falkland Isles, Sept. 17.—Bark Midas, of Bath, from Montevideo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1.—Arr. steamer Prometheus, Philadelphia.

Off the port—Bark Wetterhorn, Mauritius.

Sld. schrs. Edna Harwood, Morehead City; Annie Gillis, Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1.—Arr. brig Mary Stuart, Turk's Island for orders.

Passed up—Brig Cecelia, Liverpool for Norfolk.

Passed out—Bark Adelaide Pendergast, Richmond, for Rio Janeiro.

In the Roads—Schrs. Hinckley and D. W. Vaughn, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 29, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary Ella, Bangor, for Bridgeport; Venilia and Kate Walker, do., for Washington; Wm. A. Dubois, Vicksburg, and L. T. Knight, do., for New-York; Fanny Elder, do., for Mystic; Sandy Point, do., for Pawtucket; Porto Rico, do., for Baker's Landing; Charlotte Fish, do., for New-Bedford; Malabar, Belfast, for Newark, N. J.; Mary E. Graham, Boston, for Baltimore; Lodi, Beverly, for New-York; Harriet Baker, Portland, for Annapolis, Md.; E. S. Conant, Calais, for Pawtucket; Petrel, Bath, for New-York.

Passed by—Bark Chas. F. Perry, Boston, for New-York; brigs David B. Doane, Bangor, for New-York; Open Sea, Calais, for Providence; schrs. Mattie Holmes, Telegraph, and Alice B. Gardner, Bangor, for New-York; Elizabeth, Mary Langdon, and Planet, Rockland, for do.; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) St. George, N. B., for do.; Alaska, Cherryfield, for do.; Maud Malloch, Calais, for do.; Mary, do., for Bridgeport; Mary A. Rice, Bangor, for Middletown, Conn.; E. A. Stevens, do., for Westerly, R. I.; J. B. Vandusen, Philadelphia, for Boston; Black Bird, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for New-Bedford.

Returned—Schr. Ella.

Sld. brigs Fanny Butler and Geo. E. Prescott; schrs. Neptune, H. M. Mayo, Carrie Melvin, Bonetta, (Br.,) Mary Riley, Mary A. Harmon, Union, Darius Eddy, Helen M. Waite, Wm. McLoon, General Sheridan, R. A. Ford, (Br.,) F. A. Pike, Charlie & Willie, Lottie Wells, H. B. McCauley, Balloon, Laura A. Webb, Geo. P. Trigg, Herald, Corvo, Undine, and Sinaloa; sloop America.

P. M.—Arr. brig Cosmos, Boston, for Baltimore; schrs. Paul Seavey, Lochiel, Ann Elizabeth, S. W. Woodburg, Henry Whitney, and Warrenton, Bangor, for New-York; W. T. Emerson, do., for Newport; Goddess, do., for Pawtucket; Saxon, do., for Bridgeport; Lucy J. Warren, do., for Baltimore; Arthur Burton and Dirigo, Boston, for do.; S. & Small, Shulee, N. S., for do.; Ida L. Howard and Hannie Westbrook, Portland, for New-York; Mary A., Rockland, for do.; Abbie H. Hodgman, Calais, for do.; Kate Grant, Ellsworth, for do.; Helen M. Condon, Philadelphia, for Rockland; James Alderdice, do., for Boston; Kenduskeag, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Lottie, Boston, for do.; Tennessee, Vinalhaven, for do.; J. Paine, Portsmouth, for do.; Union Flag and John Falkingham, Calais, for Providence; Laura S. Watson, do., New-Haven, Conn.; Colonel Jones, do., for Washington; Elizabeth, do., for Pawtucket; General Howard, Gardiner, for Providence; Cherub, Port Johnson, for Boston; Sea Queen, ——, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—Arr. ship Onward Newport, Wales.

Cld. steamship Oriental, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Cromwell—Ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Oct. 13, lat. 23 27 S., lon. 6 42 W.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The steamship Bavaria, from New-Orleans, arrived to-day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—The steamship City of London, from New-York, arrived at this port at noon to-day.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 1.—The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

TIFFANY & CO.

ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WRITING DESKS,

PAPETERIES, BOOK RACKS, STATIONERY CABINETS,

DRESSING CASES,

ODEUR CASES, JEWEL BOXES, WORK BOXES,

LIQUOR CASES.

CIGAR BOXES, GAME BOXES, OF ONYX WOOD, ENGLISH WALNUT, OLIVE, POLLARD OAK AND COROMANDEL WOODS.

NEW STYLES OF FANS,

SILK,

SATIN,

LACE,

WITH IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, MOTHER OF PEARL, BONE, AND WOOD GILT STICKS.

MANTEL AND CLOCK SETS

OF THREE AND FIVE PIECES OF VARIOUS COLORED MARBLE, BRONZE OF ANTIQUE GREEN, GREEN AND GILT AND OXYDIZED SILVER.

LIBRARY SETS,

EXTRA FINE DEAD GOLD, ENGRAVED, ENAMELED AND STONE SETTING. BRONZE, GILT AND ANTIQUE—GREEN, GILT, AND PORPHYRY, AND IN CASES COMPLETE. MIRROR STANDS, HAND MIRRORS, CANDLESTICKS AND INKSTANDS, NEW STYLES IN BRONZE AND OXYDIZED SILVER.

550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS.

J. L. Jackson & Bro.,

IRON WORKS, 28TH-ST., 2D-AV. AND 29TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

The public are requested to examine our new style of iron fronts, with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See buildings No. 25 Chatham-st., block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; also, 78th-st. and 3d-av.

Particular attention paid to manufacture of fine iron work.

Skates! Skates!

NEW-YORK CLUB.

AMERICAN RINK.

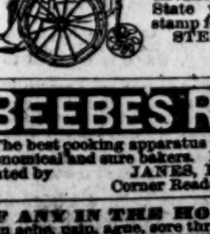
SILVER-PLATED RINK.

NO STRAPS. Made of the finest CAST STEEL, by BARNEY & BERRY.

Also, Skates of all ordinary patterns sold at retail by

Patterson Brothers

Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40, for in and outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case, and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

IF ANY IN THE HOUSEHOLD HAVE an ache, pain, ague, sore throat, &c., get and apply HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT—an immediate relief and cure will follow its use. Depot, 246 Grand-st., N.Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

INTENDING TO REMOVE TO [illegible] IN JANUARY, WE NOW OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods,

AT PRICES

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

Everything is marked down, in many cases to less than one-half the actual cost.

BOYS' COMPLETE SUITS.

$5........FORMERLY........[illegible]

$7........FORMERLY........[illegible]

$9........FORMERLY........[illegible]

&c., &c.

Nearly all our goods are from French and English manufacture, and are made up for our own retail sales in the best manner.

Such an opportunity for getting first-class clothing at very low prices is seldom offered.

ABBATT & MOORE,

No. 507 Broadway,

UNDER ST. NICHOLAS.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon be above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY & JOHN PARET,

NO. 55 CHAMBERS-ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE UNTIL JAN. 1, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

OVERCOATS

AT 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION,

AND ALL STYLES OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE,

376 AND 378 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-ST.

NO GOODS AT RETAIL.

PRICES REDUCED.

FURNITURE.

Kingman & Murphy,

NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST.,

Second store west of Mercer-st. NEW-YORK.

STABLE FIXTURES

AND FITTINGS

In great variety of patterns, fitted different and complete in every respect, after the most approved European modes. Not equaled in this country. New catalogue exhibition at our warerooms. Illustrated catalogue. JAS. L. JACKSON & BROTHER, Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER, And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions. ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Murray and Greenwich sts. [illegible]

...Republican in South Carolina since 1868.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869.

The Legislature of South Carolina met day before yesterday, and are now pretty fairly organized. The general complexion, both as to men and politics, is very nearly the same that it was when the body adjourned, after a four months' session, late last March. There have been several changes in members, however. The House numbers 99, of whom 19 are white and 18 colored. Politically classified, there are 6 Conservatives and 24 Radicals, (not Republicans.) In the House of Representatives there are 31 whites and 70 colored. Politically classified, they stand, 14 Democrats and 187 Radicals—in all 121. In joint ballot there are 70 whites and 33 colored. Politically classified the united Houses show 20 Democrats and 159 Radicals. That is to say, in the Senate the majority of whites is 6, of Radicals, 20. In the House the majority of colored members is 19, of Radicals, 23. In joint ballot of both branches the majority of colored legislators is 13, of Radicals, 113.

The main points of work thus far before this body, or likely to be prominent this session are: first, a common school system; second, retrenchment in the shape of withholding State aid from all railroad enterprises; third, the abolition of the township system, which has been found thus far utterly unsuitable to this country; fourth, a Labor law, that shall in some way regulate the price of work, and make it higher than it has been; and fifth, a law to regulate the irregular sale of cotton. Much demagogism prevails, and much clumsy legislation is likely to be done; but the *régime* is a year old, and the State is to some extent used to it. But probably the strongest political contest that ever has arisen will be in this State at the next general elections in 1870. Two whites hope then to get the Government in hand.

The census is not yet completed; but the returns of twenty (out of thirty-one) counties show a decrease of over 5,000 inhabitants in the State since 1860. BOISE.

CHICAGO.

The Recent Great Storm—Proceedings of the Liquor Convention—The Universalist Centenary—Proposed Magnificent Free Church—Female Doctors—Chicago as a Port of Entry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869.

The great storm is over and we have mild weather again. The marine losses along the lakes have been heavy—much larger than during any storm we have had for years. A heavy body of snow fell just north of us, and so drifted as to cover up the fences. Here there was about six inches. The western part of this State and Iowa have a covering of from twelve to eighteen inches level.

LIQUOR CONVENTION.

The "Whisky Ring" has been holding a Convention in this city for the past two days. It is composed of wholesale dealers and rectifyers, and was pretty largely attended from various parts of the country, but the delegates are mainly from Western towns and cities. The object of the Convention is to adopt some systematic course of action to secure legislation more favorable to the liquor interest, than are the existing laws, and to abolish "the onerous and obnoxious rules and regulations now in force." They appear to be in favor of levying the tax on the capacity of the distilleries, according to the European system. Mr. SAMUEL RINKSORF, of Milwaukee, on calling the meeting to order, delivered an address, setting forth the causes of dissatisfaction on the part of whisky manufacturers. He said they were content, for the present, at least, to pay the existing taxes, but were opposed to the fees and expenses of thousands of unnecessary officers. Mr. RINKSORF forgets that all these extra expenses are caused by the almost universal rascality of the whisky makers, and their various devices to evade paying the regular taxes. No other business is so surrounded by guards and checks and extra officers. Had they shown any honesty, they would have remained on a par with other citizens. But having proved themselves a set of rascals every way, they are but paying the penalty of their iniquity in the increased charges to which they are subjected.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The Universalists of this city have already commenced their centenary celebration, although the anniversary will not come until next year. Meetings have been held in this city during two evenings of this week, and the movement is fairly inaugurated. It has been announced that a wealthy member of the denomination in this city is to give $250,000 for the erection and appointment of a grand, free Universalist church, but who the munificent patron, *in future* is, has not transpired to the general public.

LADY DOCTORS.

Two of the Medical Colleges of this city have opened their doors to lady students of medicine, and they are also admitted to the clinical lectures at the County Hospital. When it was proposed, or announced by the surgeon in charge to the class, instead of behaving like blackguards as did the Philadelphia students, the proposition was received with enthusiastic applause. Our people seem to think it a matter of course that if the women want to study medicine, the schools should be open to them. Chicago, in many respects, is singular. While other cities were agitated over the question of permitting negroes to ride in the street cars and omnibuses, no one here thought of objecting to it, any more than they did to a white person. And so with our lady doctors. They go into the colleges, and the public sentiment is next thing to unanimous in favor of it. It is true, one of our leading physicians, Dr. N. S. DAVIS, objected at a meeting of the County Medical Society; but he could not make any headway even against the profession.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Our Board of Public Works have submitted their annual report, containing a statement of their operations during the past year. The exhibit shows a gratifying progress in the internal improvements of our City, and I give a few figures:

"The extent of water pipe laid last year was 161,088 feet, or nearly thirty-one miles. The entire extent of pipe in the city is 209 miles.

One hundred and fifty-one fire hydrants have been erected during the year, making the whole number 1,770.

The collections on account of water tax have been $420,686. The Board last year commenced the introduction of water meters for large establishments, to gauge the quantity of water used, and now there are 429 in the city. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 5,374,624,566 gallons."

The extent of sewerage constructed last year was about 9½ miles, at a cost of $197,152. The total length of sewers is not far from 125 miles. The Washington-street tunnel cost $414,116. There have been expended on the harbor, dredging and repairing docks, $83,513; cleaning and repairing streets and sidewalks, $272,561. The whole amount expended by the department for the year, which the report covers, was $3,026,-136.

One of the most important works which is doing under the supervision of the Board is the deepening of the canal, so as to get a current from Lake Michigan into the Illinois, and thence into the Mississippi River, for the purpose of cleansing Chicago River. This work is pushed forward during the season when the canal is closed, and already mountains of stone and earth line the banks between here and Lockport, which have been excavated from the bed. The whole is to be completed by the 1st of March, 1871, according to the terms of the contract. The expenditures on this work last Winter were $201,321. The entire cost will be between three and four millions. Great sanitary results are anticipated from this improvement when completed, by cleansing Chicago River by the current which it will produce from Lake Michigan. It will also add greatly to the value of large tracts of swamp land along the canal, which it will completely drain.

A PORT OF ENTRY.

Our commercial men, and more particularly our importers, have held several meetings for the purpose of taking measures to secure the enactment of a law by Congress allowing the bringing of foreign goods here in bond, and creating this city a port of entry for that purpose. Messrs. EMMERICH and EHRE-

...Some of our real estate owners have been thrown into a state of anxiety by discovering on record a quit claim deed from the heirs of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUBIEN, one of the original settlers of Chicago, in which the heirs purport to convey their right and title to about four thousand acres of land in various parts of the State—400 of which is located in the heart of the business part of the City, including the old Fort Dearborn Reservation which BEAUBIEN attempted to preëmpt as late as 1835. It is not supposed that this claim can be sustained. It may serve to throw a cloud over the title, and create some uneasiness on this account; and perhaps the grantee may hope to obtain blackmail from some of the more timid.

Will of John W. Farmer.

The will of the late JOHN W. FARMER, who was pretty generally known to the public in connection with the souphouses that he established for the benefit of the poor, has been offered for probate, and a contestant has appeared in the person of the special guardian of the children of Mr. FARMER, who, it seems, were disinherited by the will. The property left by the deceased is said not to exceed $10,000, a much smaller sum than Mr. FARMER was generally reputed to be worth. The grounds on which the children were cut off from any benefits of the will are not known, but they will probably appear on the trial before the Surrogate, in case the guardian shall persist in his determination to contest the will.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fifteenth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Battery-place and Bowling-green, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Park-place, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt street, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part o the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter Streets

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Elector District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford and Barrow streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain allthat part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues, the northwesterly easterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeastern side of Perry-street, the northwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenue B and C and Eighth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth street, Fifth-avenue and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twelfth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-stre 4, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Elector District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford and Barrow streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain allthat part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues, the northwesterly easterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeastern side of Perry-street, the northwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenue B and C and Eighth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth street, Fifth-avenue and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twelfth-street, Eighth-avenue

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(PAYABLE IN GOLD) OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York - - - - $40 gold
In London - - - - - £8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main 100 flor.

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that *can be* issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

AND GOLD COIN BONDS.
All classes bought and sold on commission.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.
New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance and Bank Stocks, including a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other choice securities, at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL.......................$1,000,000
PAID IN.........................$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

J. H. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES FOR
Southern State, City and Railroad Bonds, past-due Coupons and Southern Bank Notes.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books. The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will be closed on the [illegible] December, and reopen after 1st of January. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) due Dec. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

Holders of the above bonds and the issue of the first mortgage bonds on the Western Division are informed that they can have the same registered at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, upon giving one day's notice. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, Dec. 13, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. to 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

12 PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111⅛	111⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67.	113⅛	113⅜
Coupon, 1881....	115¾	115⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113	113⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862.	110¼	110⅜	10-40 Regis......	106⅛	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112⅝	112⅞	10-40 Coupon.....	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅜	110⅝	Gold..............	121⅛	121⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅝	110⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac..	107¼	107½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113	113¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SANTO DOMINGO.

AUTHORIZED BY
SPECIAL ACTS OF JULY 4, AND SEPT. 25, 1869.

THIS BANK IS NOW IN OPERATION, AND is prepared to issue drafts on Santo Domingo, through its agency in this City.

E. P. HOLLISTER, Cashier,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids Railroad Company

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

Also, Chicago City Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 22, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held, at its office in Bridgeport, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and adopting, if thought best, the amendment to its charter passed by the Legislature at its May session, and approved July 6, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. F. BISHOP, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds Branch Line of the First Division St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1869.

ANNUAL MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1869, and reopened THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

G. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTHONY L. D. VERTU, of Philadelphia, in the County of Schuylkill, Penn., carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY M. McDONALD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY F. REPPER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of PAUL MARES, for himself, and against OCTAVE MOLINIE, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie and Auguste Molinie, comprising the late firm of the Brothers Molinie & Co., and of P. Mares & Co.; also against Paul Talamon, comprising with said Paul Mares the additional late firm of P. Mares & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Paul Mares, in said, district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n25-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. LEE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William P. Lee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 87 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d2-law3wTh*

NO. 2,191.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of PAUL MARES, for himself, and against OCTAVE MOLINIE, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie and Auguste Marrot, comprising the late firm of the Brothers Molinie & Co., and of P. Mares & Co., of New-Orleans, Louisiana, and of Paris, France; also against Paul Talamon, comprising, with said Paul Mares, the additional late firm of P. Mares & Co., of New-Orleans, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Paul Mares, Octave Molinie, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie, Auguste Marrot and Paul Talamon, the said Paul Mares residing in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1869. LIONEL MOSES, Assignee,
n25-law3wTh* No. 52 Beaver-st., New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE ALTA VELA GUANO COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Alta Vela Guano Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged as bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.
n4-law10wTh] CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys, 169 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. OGDEN SMITH.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. — Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

NO. 2,189.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. LEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William P. Lee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, 1869. EDWARD ELDRIDGE, Assignee,
d2-law3wTh* No. 107 West 12th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A Clarences, landaus, coupes, landaulets, Ham's celebrated make; superior style, finish and durability to any other manufactured; will sell 25 per cent. less than former prices for one month. HAM, 4th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHING to give up his carriage, offers for sale a complete establishment, consisting of a coupe, landolet, double and single harness, &c., all in perfect order. Apply to F. BURKE, 136 Clinton-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOman, employment as lady's maid ... take care of a lady or an invalid; can ... home at night; or would take a steady situation as nurse; first-class City references given. Call or address from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 3[illegible] East 34th-st., two flight of stairs, front room, for two days, Mrs. BERRY.

WANTED—WORK BY A COMPETENT dressmaker who learned the art of fitting and trimming from a Parisian lady; has had ten years' experience in the business; desires a permanent situation in a fashionable family where her time will be principally occupied in dressmaking. Call or address S. G., No. 50 West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as a good cook; understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing; has unexceptionable reference; no objection to either City or country. Call for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands both English and American cooking, a situation in a private family; is a first-class hand at bread and pastry; has one year's good reference; no objection to assist with washing. Address No. 4 City Hall-place.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 116 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few more engagements to go out by the day's work dressmaking; can cut, fit and trim very neatly; has references. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st., corner 7th-av., in the bakery. Stitches on machine; or would take work in.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as excellent plain cook; can make good bread and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at 343 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUations in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; two years' City references from their last place. Call at No. 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by an Englishwoman; is young and healthy, and has a good breast of milk. Call or address Mrs. KATE DELANEY, No. 343 East 30th-st., third floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent and reliable servant; City or country; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant and bringing it up on the bottle; good City reference given. Apply at No. 425 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the very best of City references; is willing to go to the country. Call or address No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress; understands the business thoroughly; can give good reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 382 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist with the ironing; good City references. Call at No. 342 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a respectable Protestant girl, or as chambermaid and assist in the laundry; she understands fine muslins and fluting; has good City references. Call at or address No. 137 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART PROTESTANT young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as up stairs girl and waitress; best of City reference; will go separately. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family as cook; understands it perfectly; no objections to the coarse washing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; a competent and excellent seamstress; works on different machines; understands dressmaking, and is a thorough hair dresser. Apply at present employer's, No. 1 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is a good bread and pastry baker; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 Sullivan-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, who can keep accounts, work in a store and can take care of a horse, or as watchman; will give his employer cash security. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 214 6th av., third door above 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 254 West 39th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A woman who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth or to bring it up by hand; has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 405 East 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women; one is a first-class cook, the other is a first-class laundress; both are thoroughly competent; have the best of references. Apply at No. 206 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 349 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situatiod in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has over three years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out to work by the day; can give the best of City reference; can be seen any time. Call at No. 214 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; has over three years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fineries and French fluting; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; is willing to make herself useful; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 300 East 25th-st., corner 2d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 30th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress; has eight years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 450 5th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 232 West 16th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 424 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.; ring bell No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as a first-class cook in a private family; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO do general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen for one day at No. 539 (old number) 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework or mind a baby and do up-stairs work. Call at No. 326 East 56th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Apply at No. 342 East 11th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, work to go out by the week or day; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good City references. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK and to wash and iron; City references. Call at No. 239 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY man in City or country; well understands the care of both cows and horses; wages no object. Address M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 223 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 252 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY'S WASHING, BY AN experienced washerwoman, on the most reasonable terms. Call for two days at No. 152 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid. Can be seen at 348 West 23d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant ... Wheeler & Wilson's machine ... travel with a family; no objection to take charge of growing children; good City reference. Inquire in the store, No. 208 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework, or plain cooking and assist with washing and ironing, or would be willing to go as chambermaid in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 59th-st.

WANTED—BY A FINISHED SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a family who are going to New-Orleans for the Winter; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; not seasick; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 233 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or laundress, by a young woman who has lived with her present employer for the last 17 years, and now only leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call or address No. 8 Washington-place, corner of Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, CITY OR COUNtry, by a smart, industrious girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and an excellent laundress; highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st. next door to Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress for young children; would prefer the entire care of a young baby; City reference; is a Protestant; notes not received. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse or nurse to young children; can do plain sewing; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress or plain cook; will assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business well in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can milk and make butter; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 69 Marion-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call at No. 228 Wooster-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent laundress; good City references. Call at No. 104 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family, or would be willing to go as chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room 14.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITuation for cooking, washing and ironing and housework, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; can do French fluting; best City references. Apply at No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK; A GOOD baker; understands game, meats and soups; will assist at washing; five years' reference. Apply at No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 302 5th-av., corner 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very steady and industrious young man; is strong and healthy; understands the care of horses and driving, working in garden, milking, &c.; is willing to do anything that has to be done; is a valuable servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker, and is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, a situation as waiter in a private family, having with him first-class City references from his last places. Call or address, for two days, J. HOLLANDS, No. 223 East 22d-st., top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and all kinds of farm work, and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business; will take care of a steam furnace; is a good milker and will make himself generally useful; best references given. Address G. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; competent groom and a good driver; best City reference. Call or address Union-place livery stable, No. 60 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetable garden, &c. Address K. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman in a private family as first-class waiter; has the best City reference. Address for two days, M. G., care of H. Grassle, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or groom; has first-class reference from his last employer as to honesty and sobriety. Apply to GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal st., or address Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion in the country as gardener; accustomed to the general charge of a place; also the care of horses and driving; can milk; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITER MAN, a situation; can carve, market, &c.; has the best of City recommendations as to capability and honesty; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 years of age, a place to learn a trade or some steady employment; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No 430 2d-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; perfectly understands his business; twelve months' best City reference. Call on or address O. F., No. 88 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best of City references. Address WAITER, No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private boarding house or dining room by a capable, steady man; good reference. Address M. M. C., No. 31 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG MAN, who speaks French and English and thoroughly understands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family. Inquire at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man of good character. Address WAITER, No. 119 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARried, a situation as coachman or groom; good reference. Address C. B., No. 28 East 19th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class book-keeper, with the best of City references; salary not so much of an object as becoming connected with a first-class house. Address EXPERT, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED.—Wanted, a young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has good City references. Apply at No. 313 East 17th-st., (Stuyvesant-square,) on Thursday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID Wanted.—Wanted a young woman as waitress and chambermaid, who understands her business perfectly, and has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 313 East 17th-st., (Stuyvesant-square,) on Thursday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

LEASE OF A BAKERY FOR SALE—A bargain; doing a fair business; store handsomely fitted up; owner going to Virginia. Inquire st corner 4th-av. and 129th-st., or at No. 31 3d-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—ONE OF THE BEST retail coal yards in the City, doing a large family trade, can be bought cheap. Inquire on the premises, corner 18th-st. and 7th-av.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Dec. 1	[illegible], Thursday, Dec. 16
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2	[illegible], Wed'day, Dec. 22
Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8	Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 23
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9	Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA........Dec. 4	CAMBRIA........Dec. 25
EUROPA..........Dec. 11	IOWA..........Jan. 1
INDIA...........Dec. 18	CALEDONIA........Jan. 8

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely, from Pier No. 45 North River. Passengers will require to be on board on Friday evening, or at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning.
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE............DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO,	3,135 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	3,139 tons	Jan. 5.
IDAHO,	3,135 tons	Jan. 12.

CABIN PASSAGE..................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......................(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. **$140 to $180.** Steerage. **$65.**
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 4—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Dec. 3. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..........Dec. 9
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........Dec. 16
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
The steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:
CORTES.................NELSON.....Saturday, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....Saturday, Dec. 11.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, 2d December, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Charleston.......................................$15
To Savannah...20
To Jacksonville.....................................25

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th December.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S ... FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. [illegible] River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting ports, examination and conveyance of luggage, securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. [illegible]
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. [illegible] Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. [illegible] Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander S[illegible]
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier [illegible] North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., Dec. 2........2 P. M.	Wed., Dec. 1........[illegible]
Sat., Dec. 4..........3 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 3.......[illegible]
Tues., Dec. 7......10:30 A. M.	Mon., Dec. 6........[illegible]
Thurs., Dec. 9.......11 A. M.	Wed., Dec. 8........[illegible]
Sat., Dec. 11.........1 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 10......[illegible]
Tues., Dec. 14........1 P. M.	Mon., Dec. 13.......[illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 [illegible]

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad; also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and [illegible] P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., [illegible] P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the [illegible] A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the [illegible] P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to [illegible]ter, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and [illegible] P. M.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at [illegible] A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at [illegible] A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M., 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the M[illegible] late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: [illegible] A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 11 [illegible] night, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:[illegible] 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, [illegible] Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Camp, Marriette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac [illegible] The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain as assignee in bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Anable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan S[illegible] George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman [illegible] and T. Roscoe McConnell, defendants.—Suit No[illegible] Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1869.
MERRIHEW & ARNOUX,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
d2-law3wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM TRACY, FREDERICK TALLMADGE and WILLIAM P. LEE against BERKLEY B. HOTCHKISS and SCHUYLER [illegible] INGHAM.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, Berkley [illegible] Hotchkiss—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on us at our office, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 20th day of December, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 14, 1869. TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys of this Court in their own proper persons.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1869.
TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE,
n18-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT: NEW-YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against SMITH D. BELLOWS and MARIA LEGENDRE, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, office in the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in number forty Wall-street, said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. [illegible], 1869. JOHN H. PLATT, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible]
n11-law6wTh*